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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 75
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pianos for Rent.
Seven octave "Knabe" pianos. Charlotte Blume, 48 Fifth avenue.

Stop That Cough
When you take cold, by using Coe's Cough Balsam, and thus prevent the necessity of using medicines for a far more fearful and dangerous complaint. Sold by Jos. Fleming, sole agent, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ghost of King Solomon.
If the spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there *is* something "new under the sun." Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair, without discoloring the skin. TTHS

Pianos for Rent.
Seven octave "Haines's" pianos. Charlotte Blume, 48 Fifth avenue.

Doctor Ayer's Laboratory.
That has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advertising says is so prone to diminish and destroy. His vigor mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the community. TTHS

FOR THE FACE—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TuThs

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.
Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Dr. R. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 951 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 126 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER ANTIDOTES, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are now curing existing or burning medicines. They give little or no pain, and are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. For particulars call or address as above. TTHS

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs
For rent, and rent applied to purchase money. Charlotte Blume, 48 Fifth avenue.

Self Advertised.
Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair carries with it its own advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the skin and removes headache. Nothing can be more harmless. TTHS

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brown's Chlorodyne. 56 Smithfield st. TTHS

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat
Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. Milhan's Sons, 185 Broadway, New York. TUF

Advertise Judiciously, Economically
And systematically, through Messrs. Griffin & Heffernan, authorized advertising agents for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada. Send for estimates to No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh references—John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. D. Young & Co.

Closing Out sale—Goods at Cost.
Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,
Together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McIlane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Whole Size Photographs,
Frame and picture, only $2, at Graham's gallery.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKeehan's drug store, 85 Market street, Pittsburgh, next door to Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

Crowded Out.
A large amount of local news prepared for this day's issue is unavoidably crowded out.

THE SEEDING OF TELEGRAMS.

Important Supreme Court Decision.—How far the Principle in the Western Union Telegraph Company Case are Binding on the Public—Decision in Favor of the Company.

Judge Agnew has delivered the following opinion in the case of D. K. Wolf & Co. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company in regard to the sending of a telegraphic dispatch:

There seems to be but one question in this case. All the others were substantially ruled by the Court below, in favor of the plaintiffs. The Court charged that under the last clause of the printed terms, the Telegraph Company was not liable, on the ground that the plaintiffs had not presented their claim in writing within six sixty days after the reading of the message. The message was written and signed by D. K. Wolf & Co., upon a printed blank issued by the Telegraph Company. The blank was headed in large letters "The Western Union Telegraph Company." All messages sent by the Company are subject to the following terms." Terms printed in small type follow. Next came the date: "Lancaster, August 23d, 1866," and between it and the telegram were printed the words: "Dated at" following message subject to the above terms, which are agreed to." The message was a printed candidate-ly, signed with the name of the plaintiffs firm.

This undoubtedly amounted to a written agreement to be the plaintiffs that the message according to the terms they thus subscribed. The question then arises, "Is there?" The plaintiffs themselves asked for no instruction on the ground of ignorance. The case is, and it can o' be firmly urged, therefore, that the Court took the fact from the jury, while there was no evidence that the plaintiffs were illiterate, or were imposed upon, or of any fact sufficiently excusing ignorance of the paper itself is not deceptive, for though the terms are printed in small type, the attention of the engineer is drawn to them, by the heading and by the line printed between the date and the message that the case was not of a mere notice or of a ticket with limitations on the back of a passage ticket not to arrest attention. We cannot hold, therefore, that the Court erred in saying that the plaintiffs have signed the contract and are bound to be conversant with the terms they were aware of them.

The last condition is in these words: "The company will not be liable for damages in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message." This is the requirement of which the plaintiff and is binding on them unless it is contrary to law or unreasonable and inconsistent with public policy. There is no reason why they should not be required to comply with it. It falls within none of the provisions of the act of the 26th of March, 1869, and the 14th of April 1851—Brightly, 339. It seems to be prohibited by no principle of common law. Even common carriers, to whom the most stringent rules have been applied, may limit their liabilities by express contract, when it is not extended to cover their negligence—Cayley vs. Farnham vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company—Smith, 34. A telegraphic line has no relation to the duty of the Telegraph Company. Its operations being confined to a duty to be performed by the employer being can maintain his action for a neglect of the Company's duty, to any of the terms, or to claim within sixty days. Similar provisions in policies of insurance have been held to be good.—Ins and Trust Co. vs. Stauffer—6, Casey, 397. Shark vs Inman Company—6. Casey, 158.

Not being contrary to law the contract contained in the condition falls within the legal maxim, *conventio privatorum non potest per se non* unreasonable as to render it contrary to public policy, and therefore void. Though not wholly alike, telegraph companies and common carriers have some resemblance to each other in the public duties they performed. Hence the duties imposed upon them by the acts of 1844 and 1859, under the sanction of penalties. * * In relation to the duties which concern the public the reasonableness of the rules adopted by these companies must therefore be secured with an eye to the public policy. It is clearly it is not unreasonable that a telegraph company should require notice of claims for its defense within a reasonable time before being held to answer for the alleged default. From the very nature of its business this may be essential to its protection against unfounded claims.

These companies have often to wrestle with the elements themselves, in tempests which prostrate their lines or prevent them working, and are not to be held to as hard a rule than common carriers who are excused by the act of Government. Within the days during which preventing the transmission of a message on a particular day might be easily ascertained which is known, when the lapse of several days could not be discovered or proved. It is urged that the employer might not discover the failure to send his message forward within the time. How far this fact would displace this condition it is not proper now to say, but the reason is inapplicable to this case, where from the nature of the message, its failure to reach its destination must be known and was known immediately by the employer. Another reason justifying the reasonableness of the provision for notice of the claim is found in the peculiarities of messages requiring in a speedy knowledge of claims to enable the company to keep an account of its transactions be can—by reason of their number they cease to be within their recollection and control. If authority be needed, in addition to those cited, it will be found in the case of Lewis vs. The Great Western Railway Company, 5 Hurist, and Norman 867.

Judgment affirmed.

The Lower St. Clair Township Stabbing Affray—Condition of the Injured Man.

Mention was made yesterday of a stabbing affray at the saloon of John Leonard, in Dutchtown, Lower St. Clair township, on Saturday night, the victim, George Faller, being stabbed in the left breast near the heart, and on the side of the head. All of the parties charged in the information before Mayor Brush with being Faller's assailants have been arrested, and are now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing, which was appointed for three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but had to be postponed owing to the condition of Faller. Dr. Moore, the attending physician, stated at that time that Faller was in a very critical condition; that he might possibly not live over the night but that his wounds were of such a nature that no correct opinion could be formed. Should he live over the night, however, the Doctor was of opinion he would recover. The Mayor then fixed the hearing for ten o'clock this morning. The parties who were not apprehended on Sunday were captured about ten o'clock yesterday morning by officers Moon, Dressler, Rivers and Strain. Leonard is out on bail while the remaining six are in the lock-up.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Impending Crisis in Paris—Rumored Discovery of a Plot for a Rising on Thursday—An Imperial Manifesto Ready for Publication—The Liberals Disposed to Postpone the Opening of the Corps Legislatif—Meeting of the Spanish Cabinet—The Selection of a King Thought to be Impossible—New English Minister to Spain—The Dalmatian Insurrection—A Garrison Massacred.

Paris.

LONDON, October 25.—It is reported in Paris that a plot concocted by the Liberals for a rising on Thursday next has been discovered. The Emperor is concentrating troops in the city, and Gen. Bazaine has received orders to employ the artillery if necessary to keep the streets clear. An Imperial manifesto has been prepared and is ready for publication, but the Government awaits events before issuing it. The Liberals deny the existence of the reported plot, and to prevent disorder are disposed to postpone the attempt to open the session of the Corps Legislatif to-morrow. The people of Paris are much excited over the impending crisis.

PARIS, October 25.—The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries to-day. Perrie, Prefect of Police, has issued a proclamation, which has been widely circulated throughout the city. He says: "In view of the proceedings expected on the 26th and which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities would inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure the respect for the law and the maintenance of tranquility. Good citizens are requested to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity, and not expose themselves to the consequences that may result by the enforcement of the law against mobs."

LONDON, October 25.—The fears of a revolt at Paris on the 26th, are diminishing. The Government is taking every precaution to guard against any disturbance of the public peace. Marshal Bazaine has been authorized to use cannon without mercy.

Meeting of the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, October 25.—A Cabinet Council sitting, of an unusually extended duration, was held at the office of the Ministry to-day. The meeting was a long one in consequence of the disagreement of Senors Ardara and Silvella respecting the church expenditures and property.

The Unionist members of the Cortes held a very stormy meeting in the city, on the subject of the Legislation of the Provisional Government. A Cabinet difficulty is anticipated. If Ardara and Silvella should resign their portfolios Tapete will also go. The probable solution of the crisis is generally considered, but no definite deduction as to the issue has been arrived at.

MADRID, October 25.—The conviction is growing that in the present state of parties, the selection of a King is impossible. The Cortes is as much divided in opinion as the Cabinet, and unless a compromise is effected, the establishment of the Republic will be proclaimed.

New Minister to Spain.

Austin Henry Layard, the author, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

The Dalmatian Insurrection.

TRIESTE, October 25.—During the insurrection at Cattaro, the rebels gained possession of a fort through treason, and massacred the garrison. Their attacks on other parts of the city were repulsed.

Obituary—Earl Derby.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Times*, in an obituary on Lord Derby, says no one can doubt a statesman without a statesman-like temperament. With this the Earl of Derby was never endowed. He was too impulsive to resist the temptation of making phrases on great questions, both in and out of season. His sneer at the Italian struggle will ever be remembered as a proof of his recklessness in speaking on foreign affairs. Disraeli will therefore be requested to him his influence in the House of Lords, but the bequest could not be executed. The mantle of the Duke's soldier-like virtues had not descended to his successor. As great as was his ascendency among the conservative peers, he never gained the confidence of his countrymen.

The *Telegraph* points to the fact that Lord Derby enjoyed his latest breath in public to declaim, with all the solemnity of an old man falling from the world, against a measure of justice which would give the Irish Church bill, and adds that this shows how much the age and the country had gone beyond him.

The *Standard* predicts that while the present generation lives, Lord Derby will be remembered throughout his own province, not only as an orator, scholar and statesman of whom Lancashire may well be proud, but as a magnate who, in full sympathy with the place in order in the work of relief and charity; as the rich man who cared for the sorrows of the poor, and as the great man who respected the pride of the lowly; not as the Premier of England, but as a kindly neighbor, generous friend and the christian gentleman.

The *News* speaks of him as follows: Lord Derby was not a great statesman, but he was a great political character. He will hold a place in the history of England, not for what he did, still less for what he failed to do, but for what he was. He was the last of the Barons; the latest, in whom the feudal spirit, the perfect example of the property aristocratic politician, with the faults and virtues, the dignity and the fidelity or his order. When he seemed to desert principle, he did so under the influence of strongly felt if erroneously interpreted obligations to his sovereign and his political comrades. The Marquis of salisbury will succeed to the title of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Sheffield Trade Improving.

The partial settlement of the tariff question has improved the Sheffield trade with the United States.

New Market Races.

NEW MARKET, October 25.—The New Market Houghton meeting commenced to-day. The Criterion stakes for two year olds was won by Hester, Sunlight second, King Craft third. Thirty started.

Amnesty Debate.

DUBLIN, October 25.—Amnesty meetings have been held in the city of Cork and parish of Carrigaline, Mr. Gladstone was denounced for his refusal to pardon the Fenians, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the Irish people will accept no legislative measures for Ireland until the prisoners are released.

Legislation for the Sultana.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The Sultan will embark on the 12th of November for the Isthmus of Suez.

Petition from Porto Ricans.

MADRID, October 25. Evening.—The deputies to the Cortes from Porto Rico have petitioned the government to refrain from special legislation for that colony for the present.

A Conference.

The three parties now in the Cortes have each appointed seven deputies to hold a conference and try to come to some agreement in regard to the selection of a king.

Disturbance in Aragon.

There was a disturbance in Barbastro, in Aragon, yesterday. Cries were given for the Republic and other seditious demonstrations. The outbreak was inconsiderable, and was easily suppressed. The town is now tranquil.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 25.—The steamer Maine has arrived from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, October 25.—The steamers Tarifa and Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 25.—Consols for money 93¾. American securities steady: 5-20 bonds, 83¾; for '62s, 84¼; for '65s, 83¾; for '67s, 10 40s, 78. Bonds at Frankfort, 87¾@87⅝. Erie, 23¾; Illinois, 97. Great Western, 27½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 25.—Bourse firm; rentes 71 francs 47 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d; red western 9s 3d; white 9s 6d. Western flour 24s. Corn 30s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 41s 9d.

Pork 112s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 71s. Cheese 67s 6d. Bacon 67s for new.

Naval stores quiet. Spirits petroleum 11d; refined is 8¾d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 25.—Tallow 47s 6d. Sugar on spot 38s 9d; afloat 38s 3d. Refined petroleum is 8¾d. Calcutta linseed 61s 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm and unchanged.

Havre Cotton Market.

Cotton at Havre quiet.

Serious Affray Between a Union and Rebel soldier.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LONDONPORT, OHIO, October 25, 1869.

A fight occurred Saturday evening in a barroom in this place between a man named Dunlap, who served in the rebel army, and a wounded Union soldier named McCauley. The latter, it seems, used some insulting epithets to Dunlap, when the latter struck him with a glass, inflicting a severe cut in the mouth. Next day (Sunday) McCauley followed Dunlap out of the barroom and down the street for a short distance. Dunlap told him to keep off, but his warning was unheeded. Dunlap then picked up a brick and struck McCauley on the head, but did not knock him down. He then threw a stone, striking McCauley again in the head, fracturing his skull. Dunlap is under arrest, awaiting the result of McCauley's injuries, which are of a serious nature.

Cream Ale.

Pier, Dannals & Co., by making a specialty of cream ale, have succeeded in bringing this wholesome and delicious beverage to a perfection never before seen in this market. As a consequence the number of their patrons daily increases. People wishing this excellent ale can leave their orders in person, or send them to the Grogan Brewery on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1869.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

The *Telegram* says: We learn that the recent complications in regard to gold speculations, connected with a feeling of personal self-respect, pending investigations upon the point, have impelled the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Gen. Butterfield, to send in his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a communication to that effect was dispatched to Washington this afternoon.

The *Commercial* says it hears the General had expressed himself to the effect that as he could not have the thorough and impartial investigation he desired, he preferred to resign, and would forward his letter of resignation at once. Report also says he has telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect, and will forward a formal letter to-night.

PRESENTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning made a number of presentments, but all were of the ordinary class of crimes. It is understood the Grand Jury devoted to-day to the investigation of the gold ring transactions.

The evidence thus far taken by the Congressional Committee on Paraguayan outrages is unimportant.

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE

Has ended in the reinstatement of all the displaced men.

FATHER HYACINTHE

Will probably not visit Boston. He visits Hon. John Bigelow at his country seat, and goes to Washington about the first of November.

THE LIBEL SUIT

Of F. A. Lane against Caleb C. Rowel, money editor of the *Times*, involving certain charges against the managers of the Erie Railway, was argued to-day before Judge Cardozo.

DIVIDEND.

In the New York Stock Exchange this morning, the President announced that he had been directed to give notice that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company will, on the 25th proximo, issue a fifteen per cent. stock dividend.

A PITTSBURGHER ROBBED AND NEARLY MURDERED.

James Doran, hailing from Pittsburgh, was picked out of East river last night, having been robbed of $180, and nearly murdered.

DEATH OF JOHN W. FARMER.

John W. Farmer, known as the originator of the soup house charity in 1857, the year of the great panic, when the destitution of a portion of the people was unparalleled, died yesterday.

FIRE—EXPLOSION—TWO MEN KILLED.

A fire took place to-night in the oil preserving factory of Messrs. Robins & Co., located in South Brooklyn, caused by the explosion of a tank of carbolic acid. Martin Voorhies, the patentee of the preserving process, and Michael Grogan, a laborer, were instantly killed, their bodies being blown fifty feet in the air. Loss estimated at $10,000; insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Louisville, as some workmen were cutting through a hill to get more room for a road in a street, William Gibson, a laborer, went in under an overhanging shelf, when the bank caved in upon him and he was suffocated to death.

A private dispatch from Evansville, Ind., states that the steamer Com. Perry, from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, sunk in that river and is a total loss.

Eli Thomas sixteen of the sixteenth have been received. Gold has risen to eighteen hundred, thus causing additional depreciation of the national currency. The rise was caused by the action of the brokers. Many of the prominent men in the Democratic party are dissatisfied with General Cheivalrez's army, which was going to Invest Jackmel and Aux Cayes. Salnave has signified to the British admiral, Tillman, commanding the English squadron now at Jackmel, to send a vessel to Port au Prince, to prohibit the latter city being subjected to bombardment by the rebels. He has also forwarded through a similar source, plans of Aux Cayes and Jackmel. The government monopoly of coffee has been re-established, but it is more than probable that the ships are now loading with logwood.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch says: Three acres of land from the New York and Boston Steep Rock, near Roundout, yesterday, covering Mc Kerson's entire brick yard to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet, burying the engine house and engine. The damage is heavy.

A boiler in the steam saw mill at Grand Crossing, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, opposite Eastcoe, Wis., exploded on Saturday, twelve yesterday, instantly injuring three men. The names of two of the men are Jas. Vance and John Case; the other injured are not known. Several others were badly scalded and otherwise injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Wm. G. Horn, was arrested at Boonesboro, Iowa, and brought to Chicago, charged with swindling a commission house in that city to the tune of ten thousand dollars. He promised to ship whiskey to the firm, but failed to do it, to the value of the money they advanced.

A Chicago telegram says: The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe left Omaha last night in the Supreme Court by General Ben. Butler for the morning about one o'clock, in an extra train by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, had a narrow escape from serious disaster. When about 15 miles this side Fort Wayne, about seven miles below this city, by the displacement of a switch the engine and baggage car were thrown from the track and badly damaged. Fortunately the train was going at a slow rate of speed, and no one sustained any serious injuries. Mr. Strakosch, the manager of the Troupe, was standing on the platform, and was thrown to the ground, but was not seriously hurt.

A series of fires occurred in Montreal Saturday night and Sunday morning. The most serious were the complete destruction of St. Andrew's church and the partial destruction of the Unitarian church and the drug manufactory of Lyman, Sons & Co. The latter building was also considerably damaged. The fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Loss about $150,000.

The Hon. F. Carroll Brewster has been tendered by Governor Geary the position of Attorney-General, to complete the unexpired term of Benjamin Harris Brewster. The former is Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of a judgeship in the district, and his election contests in favor of the Republican contestants.

J. P. Wood, a ship carpenter, residing in Rondout, N. Y., Sunday night killed his wife with an ax. Four deep cuts were found in her face, four in her head and three in her throat. After killing her he cut his throat with a razor. Jealousy and rum are attributed as the causes of the deed.

The Tennessee Legislature has postponed the election of public printer until November second. It is proposed now by Johnson's friends to run him for the State Convention, and if elected, to make him President of the body. The Legislature has not yet called a Convention, but when any action on the Fifteenth Amendment.

A Raleigh, North Carolina, dispatch says: Gov. Holden is organizing and arming a company of negroes in this city, and is creating much excitement. It is supposed they are designed to be sent to Orange or Chatham to suppress the Ku Klux.

A Wilmington, N. C., telegram says: The case of the officers of the Cuba was resumed to-day. After a few hours' session the court adjourned over till to-morrow, by order of the authorities at Washington parties are engaged to-day in taking the stores from the steamer.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Homestead at Gettysburg, Pa.

The noble success being made here and elsewhere in behalf of the orphans, made such by the dreadful calamity at Avondale, induces the friends of the National Homestead to redouble their energies in behalf of the orphans of men who fell in defense of their country have a claim, not inferior to any benevolent effort now making in the land. The Homestead is located at Gettysburg, the scene of its fourth year. There are at present thirteen States represented in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for admission. The Executive Committee are bound, by terms of the charter, to give it to the country as a perpetual home for the orphans of citizens, when done with it for orphans of soldiers. The Rev. Thomas Vincent, who is authorized, will be waiting on some of our citizens, and any whom he may call upon, that can have the privilege of handing in their further expression of gratitude for a redeemed country to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Fifth avenue, where Mr. Cree or Mr. Woods will duly attend to forwarding of same to headquarters.

Fugitive Captured.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Hague received a dispatch from J. Baughman, of Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., requesting him to arrest a man named Richard Richardson. On the dispatch stated had committed a larceny on Saturday night. The dispatch contained a description of the fugitive, and stated that he had stolen $2200 in money. On the train the bags and cupples were entrusted with the case and the money. When the train reached the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, some hours later, the bags were found to be empty, and money stated in the dispatch was found in one of the seeks Richards wore. He refused to give an explanation of the matter, and locked up, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, officer Dressler started to Johnstown with him.

The Grand Complimentary Banquet

The complimentary banquet to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., will take place at the Keystone Skating Rink this evening. The banquet will be served at precisely eight o'clock, the doors to be opened for the admission of guests at seven o'clock. No person will be admitted without a ticket, which may be procured of Mr. W. W. Irwin, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Seats at the table will be provided for seventy guests. The grand officers will arrive at a quarter to eight o'clock P. M. The grand march to commence at eight o'clock, the grand officers taking the right of the procession. The seating of the Grand Master will be the signal for all the guests to be seated.

SELECT READINGS.—Professor Rufus Adams will appear at the Academy of Music tonight, to present some of his select readings. Few gentlemen are more natural elocutionists than Professor Adams. In his dramatic rendering, he frequently reminds one of Mrs. Kemble, in the force and artistic manner in which the selections are rendered. He is at home in the comic, the tragic, the pathetic and the humorous. He adorns his readings with intellectual capacity and conception. No one can afford to miss a treat of the audience large, to listen to and enjoy a literary feast spread before them by one of the most finished elocutionists of our time.

Pittsburgh Artists.

The finest show card ever produced in this city is about being completed by Messrs. Krebs & Bro., of our city, for our well known flour and tea men. It represents a Chinaman as a tea merchant in the full dress—and more is expressed than can be easily described. Jenkins & Bro. intend to furnish all of their customers with one of these beautiful engravings.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The New Issue of Legal Tenders.

Regulations of the Treasurer for Their Distribution—The Wood Paper Patent in Court—Interesting Educational Report—The Undervaluation of Steel Importations—Reduced Expenditures in Army and Navy Departments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1869.

Distribution of the New Legal Tenders.

The following is the official text of the regulations which Treasurer Spinner will issue to-morrow, as those adopted for the distribution of the new issue of legal tender notes, known as "United States notes, issue of 1869." First—Assistant Treasurers of the United States and designated depositories of the United States other than National Banks, will not be furnished with new notes whenever it shall appear that they are in need of such funds, and there shall be a sufficient supply for the purpose on hand at this office. They will, however, continue to pay out such notes of the former issue which are fit for circulation as they may have on hand, or shall receive, returning to the Treasurer only such as have been called in by previous circulars from this office, and such as it is desirable to exchange for other denominations. They will use the new notes only in the payments, equal in the redemption of such currency as they are required by existing regulations to redeem, and will not exchange with banks or others for other notes which they are not required to redeem, but will refer all parties desirous of making such exchanges to the Treasurer of the United States. They may, however, receive deposits of United States notes of former issues on account of new notes, to be ordered from this office, and issue certificates of deposit therefor, as stated below, crediting the amounts to the depositor in the Treasurer's general account, as transfers of funds. For the present, notes of the new issue will be furnished by the Treasurer to all other applicants only on the following terms, viz: Second. In exchange for two dollars, fifty dollars of convertible issue decreed and mutilated United States notes of former issue, defaced and mutilated fractional currency, and circulating notes of National Banks mentioned in Circular number seven, 1869, from this office, as having failed or being in voluntary liquidation, forwarded to the Treasurer in accordance with existing regulations and instructions. In this case the new notes will be forwarded by express under Government contract, at the expense of the Department, provided that the amount is five hundred dollars or more, but notes in sum less than five hundred, or even multiple thereof, by less than five hundred dollars, to any point within the territory of Adams express Company or any express company which has formed connection therewith. This restriction is made necessary by the terms of the Government contract with the Adams Express Company. Upon receipt by the Treasurer of evidence of impairment or loss of other United States notes with Assistant Treasurers of the United States and designated depositories of the United States other than National Banks, the fact that the deficiency consists of United States notes must be expressly stated in the certificates. In this case new notes will be forwarded under contract as Government expenses, at the rate per thousand, the amount of charges being deducted from remittance. To this precedence will be given to orders based on currency remitted for redemption. The Treasurer will not be liable to any holder of United States notes for the failure to fill all orders which he shall have in hand. Third. In filling orders for new notes the Treasurer will be guided by a regard to the convenience of the public and the business communities of the country, and until the supply shall permit the fulfilment of all orders, he may be compelled to fill large orders in part only. Fourth. Applications for respect it is suggested that for the present orders be made in small sums, and that whenever a bank or other party holds a few thousand dollars in excess of its probable wants, the application of an order for new notes, the deposit be made and the certificate forwarded without waiting for a large accumulation.

Signed,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of United States.

The Wood Paper Patent.

The case involving the wood paper patents will be argued on Tuesday next in the Supreme Court by General Ben. Butler for the parties trying to overthrow the patents, and Hon. Thomas Jenckes, of Rhode Island, for the Wood Paper Company, now owners of the patents.

The Yerger Case.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Yerger was not rendered for want of jurisdiction in the matter. The argument will next be presented, whenever the Court shall agree to hear it upon the merits of the case.

Business of District Court.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education will contain a full history of the colored schools of this District for the last sixty years, that will probably be one of the most valuable and extremely interesting character. The history of the years of freedom shows the most remarkable and gratifying results of all the attempts to educate the blacks.

Business of District Court.

Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Court, returned yesterday, and the business of the fall term began. The docket is the largest on the docket, and many of them are of great importance to the city and District. A large number of appealed patent cases of interest in the various parts of the country will come up early in the term.

Undervaluation of Steel Importations.

The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this morning in relation to the undervaluations of foreign steel and importations of iron and steel rails. Mr. Boutwell stated that he was thoroughly investigating the subject to which his attention had been previously called, and that the law should be carried out to the letter.

Appointment of Consul.

George Butler, of New York, one of the editors of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, was to-day appointed Consul General at Calcutta.

Reduced Army and Navy Expenses.

Official figures of the War and Navy Departments, showing the expenditures for the first six months of 1868 and the same period of 1869, to the 30th of June, are given—April to September, 1868, $96,140,888 99; April to September, 1869, $61,873,971 86; civil service and miscellaneous, including Indians, pensions and cost of collecting internal revenue—April to September, 1868, $13,519,678 58; April to September, 1869, $11,673,971 86; civil services and miscellaneous, including Indians, pensions and cost of collecting internal revenue—April to September, 1868 $44,077,101 62; April to September, 1869, $30,830,946 02. The decrease in cost of the civil service and miscellaneous, for the same time is $719,385 92; a fifteen and a half per cent. less than the cost of collecting for the same period last year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1869.

PAYMENT OF NOVEMBER INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the announcement that the November interest on the bonds of the United States will be paid on presentation and coupon bonds.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The following officers are assigned to duty in connection with the regis ration and election on Tuesday next: Col. Wm. Wood, First Lieuts. John Pulford, Jno. F. Walker, Ephraim Williams and A. E. Miles, Brevet Col. A. Barnitz, 7th Cavalry, is charged with the charge of the cavalry recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO MARYLAND.

The executive committee of the Baltimore, representing the Maryland Agricultural Society, and a committee representing the Baltimore Board of Trade for the encouragement of agricultural arts, called on the President to-day and tendered him an invitation to attend the inaugural exercises of the revival of the State Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The President thanked the committees for their courtesy, but stated that he would be unable to avail himself of the kind invitation.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, was among the visitors to the President to-day.

CUBA.

The Havana Press on American Correspondents—The Cruise of the Cuban Steamer Lillian.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A Havana letter states that the Havana press takes the correspondents of American papers in the city to task for too freely commenting on the condition of affairs in the Island, and say they have not the right to criticise as they have done foreign correspondents. A war with the United States would not be popular with the Spanish residents in Cuba, but they would not fail in their duty to their government, and Spain would receive complete support. Many days ago it was terminated by the intervention of other nations.

The *Herald* has a narrative of the cruise of the Cuban steamer Lillian. The commander, after running on a desolate Key near Nassau, awaiting the vessel which had been seized, and was subsequently released by the British authorities. Gen.Risto, the life of the expedition, has returned to this city, and it is evident that the cause of the failures and disasters is traceable to jealousy among the principal officers of the party.

HAVANA, October 25.—The decree of the Constitutional Cortes, guaranteeing universal liberty of religion in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, was to-day published in this island, and has gone into effect as the law of the land. The document is exceedingly liberal in its terms, and it is stated that Spain cannot remain recreant from the general movement of Europe in this direction. It adds that this consideration is the more powerful for the Antilles because they have a contiguous neighbor in the United States, which is recognized by law. One clause of the decree provides that no person shall be converted from holding office under the Government by reason of his religious belief. The decree is received with general satisfaction by the populace. As there is now no obstacle it is probable a Protestant Church will soon be established in this city.

Captain General De Rodas is reducing the number of officials in Government employ, and has by this means already effected a considerable saving for the public treasury. The city is very tranquil. American and European merchants are making contracts for the coming crop.

THE YERGER CASE.

Opinion by Chief Justice Chase.

Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Habeas Corpus Cases.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Supreme Court of the United States, December term, 1868.

No. 17 (original).—In the matter of Edward M. Yerger, petition for *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Opinion of the Court by Chief Justice Chase.

Upon the prayer of the petioner, addressed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, a writ of *habeas corpus* was directed to certain military officers holding the petitioner in custody, commanding them to produce his body and abide the order of the Court. In obedience to the writ the petition was brought into Court by Major General A. S. Grauger, who made his return in due form, certifying the cause of action to be that the petitioner had been arrested and was held for trial upon a charge of murder by military commission, under the act of Congress of the 24 of March, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. Upon this return the petitioner was ordered into custody of the Marshal, and the court proceeded to hear argument. It was admitted that the petitioner was a private citizen of the State of Mississippi; that he was being tried by the military commission without a jury and without presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and that he was not and never had been connected with the army or navy of the United States, or with the militia in active service in time of war or invasion.

Upon this case the Circuit Court adjudged that the imprisonment of the petitioner was lawful, and passed an order that the writ of *habeas corpus* be dismissed and the prisoner be remanded to custody of the military officer by whom he had been brought into court, to be held and discharged for the purpose and to answer to the charge set forth in the return. To obtain the reversion of this order and relief from imprisonment, the petitioner now asks for a writ of *certiorari* to bring here for review the proceedings of the Circuit Court, and for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued under the authority of this Court to the officer to whose custody he was committed. Upon the suggestion of the Attorney General, made in behalf of the respondents, that grave questions of issues on account of new notes, to be ordered from this office, and issue certificates

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

THE HON. FRED. CARROLL BREWSTER has been tendered the position of Attorney General of the State by Governor GEARY. It is understood that the offer will be accepted. Judge BREWSTER is half brother to the present Attorney General, and a man of elevation of character and first rate ability.

SPECIAL interest again attaches to the news from France. The Emperor has given notice that he will be prepared for any emergency growing out of the proposed irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif, on the 29th instant, and troops are gathering in Paris to enable him to keep his promise to insure respect for the law and the maintenance of tranquility." There is no little significance in the caution to "all good citizens to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity." This appears to be the latest mode of cautioning citizens to beware how they kick against the pricks of Imperialism as practiced in France.

CITY COUNCILS held a regular meeting yesterday. Among the business transacted of an important character was the following: A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a supplementary act changing the time of holding the city elections from that at which the State election is held. The new market project on Fifth avenue progressed another step, by the adoption in Select Council of the Committee's report to purchase the LYON property. A supplementary report was presented by the Retrenchment Committee, relative to the alleged frauds in water pipe contracts, accompanied by affidavits, which was adopted by a large majority in Common Council. The paper created no little sensation, and when it reached Select Council was briefly discussed and sent back to have the concluding sentence expunged. Two ineffectual attempts were made in Common Council to take up the new water works matter, and it lies over till next meeting. The line between the Tenth and Twelfth wards was established by ordinance.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

We wish some one would account for the fact that while the liberal Catholic press of Europe, and even many of the intolerant journals, criticise Father HYACINTHE with some degree of consideration and courtesy, the *Catholic* journals in America, great and small, seem anxious to outdo each other in throwing mud at the Carmelite. For instance, the *Freeman's Journal* thinks he is a "fool" and "a big bag of wind," and deals generally in such epithets about "the unfrocked friar and excommunicated priest." This is a little ahead of the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, which denounced the Father as "infamous" for his assertion of the rights of conscience. Another fact: the American Catholic press almost invariably, seems to be the willing and eager defender of all manner of abuses in Europe. Every dethroned tyrant is the object of their sympathy, no matter whether it is a Neapolitan Bomba or a Spanish Bourbon. The aspirations of people for religious or political freedom, if we except the single case of Ireland, is sure to afford subject for ridicule and denunciation; and in the exceptional case, the motive of any sympathy that may be expressed, is apparent. We think the Catholic journals in their constant support of ancient political abuses, rather overshoot the mark and weaken their defense of the Church by showing that its supremacy is incompatible with civil liberty. This must be distasteful to the American Catholics who feel an honest pride in the institutions of this country, and are occasionally exultant over the growth of their church in the United States. It is a singular fact that it is in America and Great Britain where the Catholic church now enjoys its greatest degree of prosperity, while in many of the purely Catholic countries of the continent—Austria, Italy, Spain and France, for instance,—the people are growing weary of priestcraft and revolting against the assumptions of the Papacy. And it is in these countries that the Catholic press of America find their texts for opposing every progressive movement. They claim for themselves in America, and rightfully, too, the fullest exercise of civil and religious liberty, but in Europe they are stout defenders of the divine right of kings and ecclesiastical supremacy, even when it is exercised by the most tyrannical and dissolute of rulers. Here is a contradiction that seems to merit explanation.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The *Nation* is usually so accurate in its facts that one is rather surprised when it makes a misstatement. In the number of October 21, in a review of MAY's "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict," the writer says:

> "It (the idea which was the vital principle of the abolition movement) rent asunder the great Presbyterian body, a division in the Presbyterian Church, instituted in the case of the A. B. C. F. M itself, and attributed to the Methodist Conferences and Congressional conventions."

Had the writer said that it rent asunder the great Methodist body the statement would have been strictly true. This body was really divided into the Church North and the Church South, by difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern members in regard to slave-holding.

In the Presbyterian Church there was some agitation of the subject. Indeed in the churches which were at one time represented in the General Assembly of that body there was so much abolition sentiment, that if a disruption of it had not taken place on other grounds, it might ultimately have resulted from anti-slavery. But hostility to slavery was not prominent as one even of the ostensible causes which led to the great Presbyterian secession of 1838. For many years there had been much controversy in regard to matters of doctrine, the interpretation of the confession and the true relation of the congregational churches to the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in which they were represented. The questions of dogma and of ecclesiastical politics thus agitated, culminated in rending asunder the Presbyterian body.

Among those who adhered to what was called the New School Church, there were comparatively few from the South. Some of the Southern ministers who stood by the Old School, may have been led to do so by the notion that a strict construction of the Calvinistic symbols was in harmony with the strict construction of the Constitution advocated by the politicians of their section. They may have felt that they were thus upholding "the peculiar institution." But this view was not avowed, or thrust forward in a manner to attract attention in the North.

No wrong, we believe, is done to the Presbyterian body by the statement that it "stood by the compromises of the Constitution." In more than one instance it bore testimony against the evils and abuses of slavery, and declared that the member holding slaves who failed to fulfill towards them the duties enjoined by Scripture and by conscience, became amenable to discipline. But the church as an organization did not hold or teach that holding slaves was in itself a sin. The most distinguished doctors of the body elaborately proved the contrary. Not only the Old Testament but the New Testament also was appealed to for authority in support of the opinion. In truth, this view was very widely held at the North, not only by Presbyterians but by solid thinking people of all denominations. The belief prevailing that the Union must be preserved at almost any cost, lovers of their country who dreaded the horrors of civil war were profoundly comforted by the doctrine that the slavery of the South, with all its evils, was a thing to be mitigated and ultimately removed by the silent though mighty operation of Christian faith. "The apostle PAUL," "PHILEMON," and even "our Savior" were names of frequent recurrence in both private conversations and public debates concerning this vexed subject. In the lately published "Diary and Correspondence of H. C. ROBINSON" there occurs a passage so interesting and so suggestive that we cannot forbear quoting it. Under March 22d, 1848, the Diary says:

> "In the evening at Madame Gunsen's first soiree. I got into a disagreeable talk with an American, whom I did not like at all, respecting slavery. He spoke of it abruptly, because in defense of slavery. He spoke of our savior. On this I boiled saying 'There is no use continuing the subject, and I added 'and I fear, to be heard.' This is disgusting.

There are people who at present dislike to recollect the manner in which they used to talk about slavery. A few persuade themselves and try to persuade others that they were always vehemently hostile to the system, in spite of well remembered words of defense or apology. Both these classes seem to us unwise or unduly sensitive. While yielding all honor to the original Abolitionists, we cannot forget that many of them were very unreasonable and very reckless of consequences.

We cannot forget that the practical problem presented to us for solution in the existence of slavery, was one of tremendous difficulty. Nothing can be more certain than that slow, deliberate, cautious movement—that resistance to the clamors of headlong reformers—that earnest forecast of results and patient waiting for those most interested in the question to place themselves clearly in the wrong—were manifestly the duty and true policy of the North. To the fact that the North maintained this attitude so long, the triumphant issue of our late war was we think, due in greater measure than many suspect. Nor can it be doubted that this position of persistent waiting, was greatly aided, if not secured by those powerful religious denominations who refused to occupy strictly anti-slavery ground. The Presbyterian Church was one of these. A great statesman of the North and a great statesman of the South united in declaring how much the country owed to the conservative action of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations. True, it is the fashion now in certain quarters to sneer at the conservatism of fifteen and twenty years ago. Such sneers betray both a shallow and an ignorant mind. History, we doubt not, will show that the thing thus scorned was the salvation of the great Republic. It conditioned the war which GRANT conducted to a glorious issue, and then rendered possible GRANT's election and administration.

DR. SCHAAF.

The newspapers tell us that this gentleman has returned from Europe, having accomplished the object for which he went. This was something connected with the Evangelical Alliance—in regard to which we may soon expect to receive a report from the Doctor himself.

Dr. SCHAAF seems to us a good illustration of the benefits conferred upon the United States by the class of scholarly men from the Old World, who take up their abode among us. Rather, the career of Dr. S. shows how much good these men can do us when they earnestly study and honestly endeavor to adapt themselves to the new conditions by which they find themselves surrounded in this country.

Some twenty-five years ago Dr. S. came to this country on the invitation of the Synod of one of our German churches, to take charge of a theological school. He had just completed his studies at the University of Berlin with great distinction; the eminent men in that celebrated seat of learning regarded and recommended him as one of the most promising young divines in Germany. He could read English, but did not speak it correctly on his arrival hither. And it was no secret at the time that he was very much under the influence of the prejudices against American things and notions which, until quite recently, prevailed among the educated classes of his native land. But Dr. S. is a Neapolitan Bomba or a Spanish Bourbon. The aspirations of people for religious or political freedom, if we except the single case of Ireland, is sure to afford subject for ridicule and denunciation; and in the exceptional case, the motive of any sympathy that may be expressed, is apparent. We think the Catholic journals in their constant support of ancient political abuses, rather overshoot the mark and weaken their defense of the Church by showing that its supremacy is incompatible with civil liberty. This must be distasteful to the American Catholics who feel an honest pride in the institutions of this country, and are occasionally exultant over the growth of their church in the United States. It is a singular fact that it is in America and Great Britain where the Catholic church now enjoys its greatest degree of prosperity, while in many of the purely Catholic countries of the continent—Austria, Italy, Spain and France, for instance,—the people are growing weary of priestcraft and revolting against the assumptions of the Papacy. And it is in these countries that the Catholic press of America find their texts for opposing every progressive movement. They claim for themselves in America, and rightfully, too, the fullest exercise of civil and religious liberty, but in Europe they are stout defenders of the divine right of kings and ecclesiastical supremacy, even when it is exercised by the most tyrannical and dissolute of rulers. Here is a contradiction that seems to merit explanation.

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There are people who at present dislike to recollect the manner in which they used to talk about slavery. A few persuade themselves and try to persuade others that the march of culture I have so been left behind," said the Earl, "that I feel myself a very ignorant man."

The Earl must also have painfully felt that the advance of liberal opinions had almost made him an anachronism in life. And we can easily fancy that the march of reform appeared to him to have left little in the England of his youth which it was painful for him to leave behind him when dying at the age of seventy years.

THE bill suspending civil rights in Spain passed the Cortes on the night of October 5th, when the Republican minority led by Castelar abandoned the Congress in a body. Prim made an appeal to them to stay, half entreating, half menacing. He urged them to meet together and consider the propriety of remaining at their post; but unfortunately he accompanied his words with some intimations they, in their excited state, could not brook—such as that if they retired he should consider they had joined the enemy, and he should meet Iron with Iron, force with force. Castelar rose and thanked him for his remarks, which, he said, contained two things—a counsel and a threat. If there had only been the counsel they might have paused before it, "but before the threat, never." Thus saying, he and his companions left the building.

THE election in West Virginia takes place on Thursday next. No State officers are to be chosen; only members of the Legislature and county officials. The canvass has acquired no unusual interest from the movement, originated by Republicans of Wheeling, and since indorsed by leading Republicans in several other counties in the State, in favor of removing the disabilities of persons now disfranchised for active participation in the rebellion. The Legislature last year was politically divided as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 3; House—Republicans, 41; Democrats, 15. Gov. Stevenson, Republican, was elected last year by a majority of 4,717, in a poll of 26,218 votes.

AS WINTER approaches, the possibility of snow blockades on the Pacific Railroad is suggested, and in view of the possibility of trains being caught out on the prairie or among the mountains, miles from any station or settlement, it is urged that each train be accompanied by a provision car, stocked with sufficient food and fuel to supply all the passengers for at least a week. Imagine a hundred or more men, women and children, snow-bound in the midst of a howling waste, with the thermometer at zero or below, and no probability of succor for days together! The bare possibility of such a disaster will drive all travel from the road in winter, and its officers ought to use every means of preventing it.

LETTERS from Rome say that the bishops most welcomed here, are the bishops who bring the most money. Some disappointment was caused by the tidings of the American prelates, who were in the first instance expected to be the bearers of immense heaps of gold. The opposition of Father Hyacinthe, who was to have preached before the assembled bishops at Rome,—of M. Montalembert, of the bishops of Süin the Munich professors and the German bishops, to the projected ultramontane propositions, is said to have checked the zeal of the dominant section at the Holy City, but the great majority of loads of coin prepared to receive whatever the council may determine.

A WRITER in the *Independent*, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, in writing of "Our next Question," hints at a possible truth in this way: "The Chinese will not be won by a theory, nor a history, nor a revelation of words. They ask us for the fruits of eighteen centuries of Christian experiment. They will carefully measure it by twenty-three centuries of Confucian fruit. There will be no noise about it. The question is, 'Does Christianity on the whole, make a purer, truer man than Confucianism?' We must show the *man*, not simply the *plan* of him. Christianity shall lift herself up and grow beautiful under such an ambition, and exhibit her divine origin in such a contrast."

THE total rice crop of the United States for 1868, amounted to 81,860 tierces, of which Georgia and South Carolina produced 55,000 tierces. Louisiana's crop was 23,000 tierces, and that of North Carolina 1,000 tierces. These four States comprise the rice growing district of the Union. The crop now harvesting promises to be much better in quality than the last, while in quantity it will reach 106,000 tierces. The demand for consumption to-day is for about 100,000 tierces per annum, and the deficiency must be made up by foreign rice. The crop of 1870, it is believed, will be ample to supply the entire consumption of the country, leaving a small margin for export.

THE 22d instant was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the great riot in Boston, during which Mr. William Lloyd Garrison was seized and a rope put around his neck by a senseless mob who were prepared to further violence, when, by the interference of Aaron Cooley, a West-end boy of undaunted courage, his life was saved. The *Advertiser* says that "since that time great changes have taken place in public sentiment, and in the reputation of the class in whose behalf Mr. Garrison pleaded. Mr. Garrison has lived to receive praise and honor, and a handsome testimonial has recently been bestowed upon him by friends in this country and in England."

MRS. STOWE will have her second edition of Byron, enlarged and revised, ready about the first of December. She is aware that it is no child's play she is engaged in, and she purposes to make thorough work of this time. Her friends state that the dates will be accurate, sentiment will be postponed, and the evidence of her tremendous charge against Byron will be marshalled so that the "most distinguished criminal lawyer in New England," meaning General Butler, will find it no easy task to discredit it.

A NEW YORK doctor writes to a friend in Boston that he has sent to the lunatic asylum, on a given corner, six men who were made crazy by their losses. Quite a number of other persons engaged in the corner appear very mad over the losses, or for some other reason, but there is such a method in their madness that no insane asylum is likely to receive them as lunatics, though it would be a good thing for the community if they could be locked up somewhere.—*Springfield Republican.*

IF the State prisons were receiving their rightful share of the gold gamblers, we should begin to think that a recurrence of the conspiracy was a remote event.

MR. LOW, the new Minister to China, will be in Washington this week to receive his instructions, when he will proceed at once to Asia by the way of Europe and the Suez transit. His object in going to Europe on the way is to confer with Mr. Burlingame and others of the Chinese Embassy. This looks like a good beginning, by one who understands the nature of his business.

IT is reported that the Mormons are about to establish a church in New York city. We should say that it would have a good chance of flourishing. At present they have a place of worship and a considerable number of worshippers. The soil of that locality is doubtless well adapted to the vigorous growth of such a plant.

AT the recent State dinner of Mr. Secretary Fish, the Mexican and Peruvian Ministers were not present, and because they were not invited. It further appears that they were not invited because they had neglected the courtesy of calling upon Mrs. Fish. This is a practical assertion of the rights of etiquette, if not of woman.

THE Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says the exports of coal from this city for the year up to this time amount to 5,389,000 bushels. The value of the *Post's* figures will appear when we say that our exports of coal within that time exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

NEWSPAPERIAL.—Alexander Cummings and A. K. McClure are about to start a new daily paper in Philadelphia. Both of them are geniuses of practical experience.—*Exchange.*

That would be a strange mixture surely! When we see it, we shall believe it.

IT is denied that Mr. Stanton would accept a Judgeship, as reported. His health is too precarious to admit of the thought. So says a Washington dispatch.

THE story that N. P. Banks learned the printer's trade in the Boston *Traveller* office, which is going the rounds of the press, is incorrect, as we are informed by good authority. Banks learned the machinist business in Waltham, and the lady whom he afterwards married when she was quite young, was an operative in one of the Waltham Mills, where as that time the daughters of the most wealthy and well-to-do people in New England were employed. Yet few Americans are now employed in the New England mills. Mr. Banks was a man grown before the *Traveller* was started. His first experience in a newspaper office was in Waltham and Woburn, adjoining towns, where at different times he conducted the small village journals issued at those places. He afterwards became one of the political writers for the Boston *Daily Times*.

IT appears that lunacy is increasing in France at a rate out of all proportion with the growth in population. Official statistics show that in 1851 the total number of idiots and lunatics was (in round numbers) 46,000; five years later there were 60,000; in another five years that had risen to 84,000 and in 1867, they numbered no less than 90,000. This astonishing growth of madness is attributed to various causes—such as tobacco, absinthe, &c.—which are not altogether satisfactory; but one fact in connection with it is worthy of notice in this city at this time, in view of the recent Wall street excitement. The lunacy doctors of the Prefecture de Police have observed that after every panic at the Bourse they had twice as much work on their hands as usual.

JUDGE PIERREPONT was one of the speakers at the Republican Cooper Institute meeting, in New York, Thursday evening last. Three points of his speech are worthy of special attention: First, he prophesied that soon an attempt will be made at Washington to seduce General Sherman by holding out the Presidency to him. Secondly, he congratulated the country upon the vindication of the administration of President Grant, which has just taken place in four States, and said that the people will demand that he serve eight years. Thirdly, in reference to the approaching election in the Empire State, he said that beyond a doubt, if a fair legal vote is had, the State will be carried by the Republican candidates.

THE editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, who has recently spent some time in Washington, says that "a recent experience in Washington has given us an unusual favorable opportunity of forming a personal judgment as to the character and capacity of the man now in control of the machinery of public administration. The impression we are glad to say, is altogether satisfactory." This is a non-partisan verdict, and worth all the more on that account.

THE election in West Virginia takes place on the 28th inst. The only officers to be chosen are members of the Legislature, &c. Hon. A. W. Campbell and Hon. C. D. Hubbard are candidates for the House of Delegates in Ohio county. They are running upon what is known as the "let up" platform viz: the repeal of the disfranchising and disabling acts. Such men constitute a strong ticket, and one which should certainly be elected.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

A Remarkable Story from one of Sir John Franklin's Men.

[From the New York Evening Journal.]

When at Lake Superior, in the summer of 1868, the writer of these lines had a pleasing interview with an old man named John Lessert, one of Sir John Franklin's party when he made his explorations on the Mackenzie river, at Great Bear Lake, and to the westward along the Polar Sea, in 1825-7.

Most interesting are some of the statements made by this old man, who was born and brought up in Montreal, his mother being a French Canadian, though his father was a Prussian. He spoke in enthusiastic praise of Sir John, as one of the best of men, feelingly lamenting his sad end. He was then (1825,) he said, a stout, large man, of about forty years of age (Sir John was born in 1786,) rather bald, but fine looking.

He described as well as he was able the manner of life they led on the expedition. Besides the officers, they had a large number of men, most of whom were French *voyageurs*, and were well provided, using strongly built boats for traveling, carrying supplies, etc. A great extent of the river was explored and surveyed during the summer, Sir John taking the astronomical observations. They built themselves a comfortable roomy house at Great Bear Lake, where they had their winter quarters—for months without a glimpse of the sun. Here they busied themselves in various ways until the return to spring permitted the resumption of the surveys.

At the close of the expedition, Franklin was very desirous to take Lessert with him to England. "But," said he, "had I done so, I should surely have been lost with the rest of his party, on his last voyage. To these simple men I have consented to my remaining in England, he thought so much of me."

It is surprising to hear of such paternity and enthusiasm as Sir John manifested in his expeditions. A sort of fatality seems to have led him onward in that direction. Lessert told with simplicity, yet with something of dramatic fervor, the story of Franklin's last journies 1828-31, before he had joined them. They had been quite unfortunate, and the supplies giving out, and no game to be found, they lost a large number of the race.

Such sufferings it would be difficult to credit, were they not so well authenticated. In their famished state the pitiful hearing from the bones of a deer killed more than a year before, and all flesh by the wolves, was considered an invaluable prize. "After eating the marrow," as a Franklin, "which was so acrid as to excoriate the lips, we rendered the bones pliable by burning, and ate them also." Scraps of hide and burning leather, the remains of their old shoes, and *tripe de roche*, a species of lichen which grows on the rocks in that region, furnished their only food for days together. All of these were frequently without even that. It was during these trials that Dr. Richardson found it necessary to take the life of Michel, the Iroquois, who had, without a doubt, murdered Mr. Hood, and most probably meditated the slaying of others of the party. Lessert's account of this terrible affair is brief, but we give, as too lengthy for this occasion. But he lived the opinion that they must have used the body of the Iroquois for food. "Else," said he, "how could they have survived, as, according to their own account, they found no game or other food sufficient to support life?"

However this may be, Richardson's statement certainly implies that, imposed on by Michel, who pretended it was wolf's meat, they partook of the body of Perrault or Belanger, both of whom the wretched Indian had doubtless murdered. After the most terrible privations and trials, which resulted in the death of several of those hardy men, they at last obtained relief, and were enabled to reach Hudson Bay Company's post at Slave Lake. Here everything possible was done to their relief, and to restore them from their shattered condition.

The old man spoke of his own experiences in the same direction, and said that he had never gone for days together without food. "Ah," he said, in his quaint, broken manner, "when a man is starving he seems to be unlucky. He looks everywhere for game, but can find nothing. He wanders about, losing his way, and not knowing what to do."

Literary Lottery.

The following is said to be Mr. Dana's own account of the way in which his very popular "Two Years Before the Mast," got into the hands of the first publishers:

After his manuscript had been prepared for the press, it was offered to several publishers and rejected, and finally, the last hope, it was sent to the Harpers. By them it was placed in the hands of their reader, a gentleman of great culture and judgment, and who afterwards became a bishop of the Episcopa church. He characterized it enthusiastically favorable; he advised the firm to publish the book by all means, and to make the best terms they could with the author for the copyright. In due time Mr. DANA was stopped by previous engagements to supply, and was met with still further discouragement by the Harpers. They said that the sea, as a topic, had been exhausted by Cooper and Marryatt, and that it was extremely doubtful if the book would "take." After a venture, they would consent to bring it out, and would give him $200 for the copyright, or the usual publishers' terms, which were that the author should be paid after 5,000 copies had been sold, and subject to a discount of twenty per cent. In despair Mr. DANA accepted the offer, the book was published, and the author was obliged to buy it. None was sold to him. It immediately took a great success, and in due time the author received about $10 or $12 from the publishers, who, however made, it is said, over $50,000 from its sale.

Another Story About Byron.

Byron's character having been cooked crisp and dished up to serve the taste of epicures, his heart is now under discussion and its disposition become a matter of curiosity. The story has always been that when his body was embalmed at Missolonghi, the heart was removed and presented, at their earnest solicitation, to the Greeks, who carefully preserved it in a silver case. Several years afterward, when Missolonghi was besieged, this precious relic was intrusted to the care of a band of picked men, charged to save it from the hands of the enemy even at the hazard of their lives. The trust was literally executed. One night, when the defenders of the place had despaired of holding out, this devoted band formed a sally-ing party, and emerging from behind the defences, valiantly cut through the Turkish lines, many of them perishing in the attempt. They were pursued, and in the confusion of the retreat the heart was thrown into the moat. This devotion of the Greeks is one of the most touching reminiscences connected with the name of Byron; for, with all the noble poet's faults, he was of an heroic mold, and his espousal of the cause of Hellenic liberty has made his name hallowed.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Sheridan, the present terminus of the Kansas Pacific road, is three thousand feet above the sea level, yet cultivated land there yields forty bushels of corn to the acre. Within a year past the frontier of settlement has already fully fifty miles. The road is now fairly out upon what is called the great American desert, though not upon the worst parts of it. The portion of it on which the road is built is susceptible of profitable cultivation, as has been already practically demonstrated. This vast treeless waste has been so recently reclaimed from the Indians and the buffaloes that the skulls of the latter still cover the ground. The two hundred and twenty-five miles lying between Sheridan and Denver include the arid, sandy and alkaline desert, with which no one has yet done anything, and the Company has wisely abstained from crossing it before having a reliance of business to depend upon on both sides. The line is of course intended to reach ultimately the Pacific coast, and it has been designed to run it by way of Salt Lake through the center of New Mexico and Arizona, so as to reach the southern part of California in a way to turn the flank of the mountains.

THE Anglo-Brazilian *Times* comments upon the cost of the war with Lopez. The provisional government brings with it a heavy cost, and every man, woman and child of the pauperized and starving refugees who have collected around the capital has to be supported at the allied cost, for other resource there is none, no industry existing, and no crops being possible for many months. As over 100,000 such refugees throw themselves upon Brazil in August alone, according to official statements, upon the allied humanity, about $100,000 a day has to be distributed in rations, and thus the monthly war expenditures of Brazil has reached $7,500,000. How this great outlay is to be met is one can say. The treasury has long been in a chronic state of exhaustion, and for some time all the gold and exchange taken by the government has been purchased with treasury bills, until the mass of these in circulation has accredited to the enormous sum of $88,000,000. No one, it is said, views the financial embarrassment of the country with alarm than the Minister of Finance himself, who, the tears standing in his eyes, laments among his colleagues the impossibility of amelioration while this exhaustive war continues.

It is now denied that the Cuban question has been the subject of Cabinet discussion. Nor is there, it is now said, authority for the statement that decisive action will be taken before the meeting of Congress regarding the recognition of Cuba. Of course, circumstances may happen that would lead to the necessity of suddenly deciding the Cuban question. In one way or the other, before Congress assembles, but the Cabinet have not resolved what will be done in case any particular emergencies may arise, preferring to meet the difficulties as they may occur, and not to commit the administration to any irrevocable policy.

PASTILLES

OF

CHLORATE OF POTASH

FOR SORE THROAT,

AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE

44 SIXTH STREET.

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

a* PITTSBURGH.

AMERICAN SPECULATION.

The London "Times" on the Gold Conspiracy and Stock Speculation in General.

The London *Times* and the English press generally criticise with a good deal of severity the action of Secretary Boutwell in repudiating the gold conspiracy. The *Times* thinks it was "a departure from all the sound rules of political economy," and "had the lesson gone on to the end its precepts might have been more impressive, and their value would have been enhanced by their higher cost." This is all very well, arguing from general principles, but the Secretary was called to deal with an exceptional case. The *Times* supports its view by this logic:

"The monopolists boasted that they would hold up gold to 200. What of it? A great deal more money would have changed hands; more fortunes would have been made or marred; other brokers would have blown out their brains, or gone mad, or absconded, and the threat held out against James Fisk, Jr., to "hang him up at a lamp post," might have been carried into execution. But it is not easy to decide whether all this would have been for good or evil, or whether it would not have been the prevent evil from which future good in gilt have spring. It might have allayed the speculative fever, sobered the gambling madness, weaned some of the most hopeless dupes from the Stock Exchange, rid that place of some of its most arrant rogues. The lesson will not be altogether lost, cut short as it was by Mr. Boutwell's resolution."

The *Times* has these remarks on the general subject of stock speculation, which seem to embody a great deal of truth:

When Dante placed usurers in one of the deepest holes of his Kingdom of Darkness he had, perhaps, a dim foreshadowing of the public feeling that was fought about a score of ages between the "bulls" and "bears" of the New York Stock Exchange. To the simple mind of the mediæval Italian poet no other gain seemed lawful than that which sprang from productive labor—useful in the transmission and interchange of produce, but adding nothing to its intrinsic value, and, therefore, not entitled to no share in its profits besides a fixed legal interest. That such notions should be entertained in a country and age in which Lombard and Tuscan bankers shared with the Jews the monopoly of the world's exchange is sufficiently striking; but it is by no means unlikely that the great Ghibelline had gained a sufficiently deep insight into the mysteries of the money market, as it then existed, to foresee the dangers to which reckless and unprincipled speculation might open the way, and to deem it his duty to moralize about it after his own stern, subtle, and, in some degree, paradoxical manner. Our ideas with respect to money or capital have, at all events, undergone no little modification since the fourteenth century. We look upon capital as accumulated labor, and we hold that it should come in for its fair share of the gains of that labor of which it is so potent an auxiliary. While upon joint stock companies as the most splendid results of that spirit of aggregate enterprise of which we are so proud in our modern civilization, and we only wish that they may prosper without too great an amount of Stock Exchange gambling. But *neither at the Stock Exchange will always follow fond recollections*, and when Dante *hurls on Fisk* he will always be sharp men to practice on dull ones, and bubbles and panics, and sudden catastrophes, by which units are benefited at the expense of millions, will follow upon each other as till times and in every community, so long as man avoids the toil and tediousness of the high way of life, and trusts to his chance of opening a short cut to fortune; his confidence being generally commensurate with his ignorance of the path on which he ventures, and his reliance on his gubles proportionate to his vague impression of their passible character.

VELVET has become very fashionable for every style of dress, whether for the house or evenroats, whether Chesterfield or frock, single or double-breasted (the latter style having the preference), we find it very much used. Velvet collars, lapel facings, frequently the whole of the lappel, the cuffs, and edging of velvet, to match in color the shade of the cloth is the style. For those, however, who prefer a more durable edge, a round silk cord is much used and gives an equally handsome finish. Double-milled box Mellons and Kersevmeres in drab, olive and lead color, are very fashionable this season for overcoats, though Elysian beavers of a soft make, in plain colors and mixtures, are much worn, and make a very handsome overcoat. In London several of the leading tailors are introducing velvet suits for evening wear. The coat is lined with white silk, the trimmers being of velveteen, so that in the course of time we may hope for something richer, more elegant, and more comfortable than the fashionable dress of the last quarter of a century.

A NEW Instrument for securing greater safety in the management of railroads has been invented by a citizen of Trenton, N. J. Electricity is the controlling power which indicates the condition of the track, and this is done by means of the "block system." Trains, at a distance sufficiently distant to enable the train to be stopped in ample time, no matter how great the running speed, by a magnetic current automatically regulating the color tokens. That is to say, whenever the switch is properly fixed the current is complete, and the white flag or light is shown, but by the slightest displacement of the switch, rail itself, the key bolt, the breaking of the wire, or any other incomplete cause, the circuit is broken and the danger signal springs into place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Watch Repairing

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The most complex and delicate, as well as more ordinary Watches carefully Repaired by the most experienced and skilful Workmen in the city—Mr. WM. SCHANKE, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 3220 Liberty street, who may now be found with

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,

93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

LIVE

"GOOSE"

FEATHERS,

AND ALL OTHER GRADES,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

F. G. Craighead,

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Waltham Watches

3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes. To the Manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere. For sale by J. B. McFADDEN & CO., 95 Market street.

SMITH & PORTER,

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS,

CITY OFFICE:

Corner Water Street and Cherry Alley.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The subscribers will sell low for cash their stock, consisting of

HORSES, CARTS, QUARRY TOOLS, ROPE, BLOCKS, DERRICK, HORSE CAP, STANS, CRABS, etc.

Office in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa.

CHRISTIE & KENNEDY.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The new Inman Steamship,

CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. J. Kennedy;

Will sail as above on SATURDAY, October 30th. For passage in Cabin or Steerage, apply to

WM. RINGHAM, Jr.,

143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW PICKLES.

50 bbls and 50 half bbls New Pickles,

In Vinegar, and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Biarritz Satin-faced Merinos,
French Merinos,
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Cashmere Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
Mantilla Velvets,
Astracans,
Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths,
Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls,
Cashmere and Broche Shawls,
Blankets, Flannels
Cloths,

The Daily Commercial.

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

BY SRA. HEMANS.

Thou rt bearing hence thy roses
Glad Summer, fare thee well!
Thou rt stealing by the melodies
In every wood and dell.
And every golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Doth see o'er this eheckered earth
How hast thou passed away!

Brief, brief, sweet Summer! briefly
Those hours ha e floated by
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs—
The dancers of the sky,
And brightly amid the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee.
But how to human bosoms
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown by in tearing dreams
Of the woods with all their hopes and leaves
And the blue rejoicing streams.

To the wearied and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound;
In sweet, delirious fantasies,
That changed with every sound:
To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
Per the pushing counts, and breezy hills,
And the homes of early childhood.

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My fearless footsteps unfelt have kept
From my haunts of song and glee.
Thou hast flown in my wayward vision,
In memories of the dead!
In shadows from a troubled heart,
Over a sunny pathway shed:
In tears I and sudden startlings,
To thine a weight made:
Midst all the joy in which others have ceased,
And all thy roses died!

But O thou gentle Summer!
If I meet thee for once more,
Earth gives again the bright prime
When youth in my soul shone,
Give me to hail thy coming
With long and spirit free,
Or in a purer and than this
May our next meeting be!

THE OIL REGIONS.

Improvement at Tidionte—The Clarion Oil Territory—Latest Strikes in Venango.

The production in the Tidionte region for the week ending October 23d, was 7,300 barrels; the shipments 6,336 barrels, and the amount in tank 3,247, with 5,000 barrels at Hickory. From the Tidionte *Journal* of the 21st, we learn the following:

On the H. Allen tract, Fisher, Cushing & O'Leary are down about 400 feet, and other new rigs going up. On the New York and Allegheny tract, Mr. Parshall's well is producing 8 barrels. No. 2, 8 barrels, No. 3, down 40 feet; No. 4 down 200 feet. On the Tidionte & Warren Oil Company's tract, a new well doing 20 barrels has been struck by Messrs. Brady, Lagan & Co. Mr. G. L. Binney is down 400 feet in his new well. The Company's well on the hill is about two hundred feet deep. The New York and Dennis run tract the O'Leary well still keeps up her production. Messrs. Fisher Bros. are nearly down to the coal in their second well. Mr. W. H. Butler is progressing favorably in drilling. Mr. Binney is about ready to drill. On the Henderson farm, just beyond Triumph City, Mr. Hollis has a new well doing fifteen barrels per day. On the Economy, Birch and Limestone Co.'s tracts, the condition and production of the various wells are the same as in last report. Two wells are being pumped on Tidionte Island, but with small results as yet.

A pipe line was recently laid between the producing district on West Hickory creek and White Oak station, on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, a distance of about four miles. The tanks owned by Messrs. Neyhart, Fisher and others, of Tidionte, and is in successful operation. The yield on Upper West Hickory creek is now about 225 barrels daily. This is a very fair yield considering the number of wells that have been completed and the newness of the field. Several wells on the creek will be tested within the next two weeks.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: A new organization of the Clarion River Oil Company, with E. B. Brown as President, and C. Kaufman, Secretary and Treasurer, has taken charge of the old well, opposite the mouth of Bryson Run, and are now drilling it deeper. We have not learned of the completion of any of the new wells now drilling in this county. The Fox well, a short distance above the mouth of the Clarion, which began, a few days ago, a production of weeks ago, at a few barrels a day, has been regularly increasing, and now yields ten or twelve barrels a day, with a prospect of doing much better. The Galley well is being drilled deeper. Several wells in Perry township, about the mouth of Anchor's Run, will be tested in a week or two. The prospects are the entire operations about Bryson Run, will be postponed till next spring.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday has the following items: About the 30th of last month a new well was struck on the Curtin Oil Company's tract, lower Cherry run. At first it produced only three or four barrels per day, but product has steadily increased and now is twelve barrels daily. The working interest is owned by Mr. H. Camp. A new well was struck a few days ago on the Chicago tract, upper Cherry run, immediately east of the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Company's tract. The production is now about seventy-five barrels per day. The well is owned by Watt Thompson and others. The new well on the H. McClintock farm owned by Messrs. F. W. Andrews and O. D. Harrington, the striking of which was mentioned in a previous issue, is now yielding forty to fifty barrels daily—an increase of ten to twenty barrels. Last week a new twenty barrel well was struck on the Hydekoper farm, Holmden run, near Pithole. At present the product is black oil, rather like that of the other wells on the farm, but there are indications that this well will produce some green oil. The working interest is owned by Mr. A. H. Stevenson. Day before yesterday the same gentleman struck a new eighty barrel green oil well on the C. Clark farm, Upper Cherry run.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway—Proposed Consolidation—Sale of Niles and New Lisbon Road.

—On Friday afternoon a meeting of the directors and officers of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway was held in Cleveland, to consult upon the question of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. Among the persons present were Commodore Vanderbilt and Legrand Lockwood, and several others of New York. The last named company was well represented. Nothing definite was done up till Saturday.

—The stockholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, at a meeting held in Cleveland on Thursday, voted to purchase the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, the vote representing 32,300 shares, of which 22,900 were in favor of the purchase.

—The annual report of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1869, was filed at the Ohio Auditor General's office, Columbus, on Friday. From this report we glean the following items: The total length of the main line and branches is 291 miles. The length of the main track in Ohio is 117 miles. Total length of iron in Ohio, including branches, side tracks, &c., 138 miles. This statement applies only to that part between the Ohio river at Steubenville and Newark. The thirty-three miles of road between that place and Columbus are owned jointly by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company and the Central Ohio Company. There are on the road thirty-one wooden bridges, with an aggregate length of 4,302 feet, 19 stone bridges with an aggregate length of 1,165 feet. During the year ending June 30th, there were built one bridge, 157 feet in length; one stone bridge, 150 feet in length, and one 98 feet in length. There are on the road 27 locomotives, 31 passenger, 16 express and 39 baggage cars, 1,299 freight cars and 39 other cars. There were carried during the year 202,555 passengers, 385,761 tons of through freight, and 92,709 tons of local freight. There were consumed during the year 6,240 cords of wood and 10,415 tons of coal. The earnings for the year from transportation of passengers amount to $621,916 27, transportation of freight, $1,090,281 85; mail and express, $64,212 96. From all other sources, $27,326 62. Total earnings, $2,454,102 21. The expenses of the year for maintenance of way and structures amount to $408,449 21; motive power and cars, $639,497; transportation expenses, $673,232 93; general expenses, $86,445 57. Total expenses, $1,807,624 92. Net earnings, $646,477 29.

Prince of Wales and His Ways.

Age doesn't seem to improve the morals of the Prince of Wales, for almost every steamer brings over a fresh bit of scandal concerning him. Curiously enough, his immoralities were never displayed openly until after his marriage. Then a very handsome lady in his wife's household became the recipient of the Prince's attentions, which soon became so flagrant as to excite the talk of all London. The scandal finally came to the ears of the Queen, who caused the offender to be banished. But this did not break up the intimacy which continued until the fair lovers had made the royal companionship undesirable. The Prince then took to visiting the actresses and to spending money upon them, and where he had formerly one he had now three or four lady acquaintances. The favorite was a noted French actress who numbered others besides his Royal Highness in her suite, and bled the purses of them all. Among her trophies, she counted a note of hand for $5,000, signed by the Prince, and sent it to England to be paid. The document not being signed by the Comptroller of the Prince's Household, had an aspect of irregularity about it that the bankers did not like, and they hesitated before paying it. The Prince was in debt and could not be referred to, and the story somehow got to the ears of his royal mother. There was a row which ended in the payment of the money and a lecture from the Queen, Secretaries go on. Correspondents say that the effect of his Royal Highness's example is having a very injurious effect upon the morals of the country, and that a radical change is taking place.

Mr. John Swinton, who lately left the New York *Times*, after many years of service upon that influential newspaper, is now, we learn, is engaged upon a work entitled "Ten Years of Journalism." It will not only embrace Mr. Swinton's experiences as editorial writer and managing editor, but will treat of the leading elements, features and characteristics of modern Journalism. Such topics as the "Editorial Staff," "Journalism To-day," the "Scope and Power of Journalism," "Journalistic Morals," the "Editorial Style," etc., etc., will be discussed from the standpoint of experience. It is likely to be one of the most interesting books of the coming season.

Richard Weaver, of London, the famous lay preacher to the poor, is becoming almost as famous in England as Whitfield was one hundred and thirty years ago. He lately preached at Ascot, where people came from all parts of the surrounding country to hear him. The whole congregation was fascinated with great attention, many standing with their eyes as he spoke of what he himself had witnessed of the power of the Gospel. Invitations crowded upon him far beyond his power to accept.

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50 cases New York Factory, mild;
50 cases New York Goshen, mild.
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
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Liberty street.

PERSONAL.

The New York courts are having some difficulty in establishing the legal residence of the Prince of Erie, James Fisk. In an argument in the Supreme Court on Friday, Fisk swore he resided at 313 West Twenty-third street; other witnesses swore that his wife lives in Boston, and he is registered there as a voter; and still another swears his residence is at 359 West Twenty-third street, where he has fitted up a house for the somewhat celebrated Josephine Lawler. The last witness mentioned left Fisk lived at the Hoffman House, but out of business hours was offensive at Madame Lawler's. It also came out that the Erie Company had to pay for fresco ing his two domiciles, Nos. 313 and 359 West Twenty-third street.

Cincinnati has a young lady named Asher, said to be very handsome and prepossessing, who is preparing to enter the rostrum to contest the doctrine of woman suffrage. As an offset, Miss Ettie Soule, who represents the other side of the question, will be pitted against the fair orator. An animated controversy is predicted between the two champions.

Jonathan Morgan, a lawyer, linguist and mechanician, who constructed the first steamboat ever seen on a New England river, is now living at Portland, Me., having attained the age of ninety-one years. He is a very keen, brie, and for many years lived in a small attic room which served as office, bed room and kitchen. He often boasted that his entire expense for living did not exceed fifty dollars a year, and those best acquainted with his frugal habits and his mode of living were quite willing to believe him.

Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, expects to ordain nine native Chinese ministers on his coming to China. He will be at Lucknow, India, until December 15; Cairo, Egypt, to January 15; Jerusalem, to February 5; Constantinople, March 15; Paris, France, to April 15.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, late Earl of Derby, who died in England, on Saturday last, was born in 1799. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, obtaining the Chancellor's prize at the latter university. In 1821 he was elected to Parliament from Stockbridge, and three years afterwards began his official career as Under Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Grey subsequently appointed him Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was prominent during the great Reform agitation in 1832-33-34. In 1841 he accepted the seals of the Colonial office, and was made a member of the House of Peers in 1844 by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. In 1845 he retired from the Cabinet, and in the following year suspended as the head of the Protectionist opposition to the repeal of the Corn laws. In 1851 Lord Stanley succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, and in February, 1852, accepted the position of Premier. From this position he resigned in 1855, but resumed it in March, 1858, and retained the direction of government until June, 1859, when the Cabinet resigned and Lord John Russell's administration began. In 1866, on the fall of Lord John Russell's second administration, Lord Derby formed his third Cabinet, which lasted till 1868. Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1852, and was made a Knight of the Garter on his retirement from his second administration. He was a scholar as well as a statesman, and published a translation of Homer's Iliad in 1865, which has gone through six editions, and is a remarkably able and scholarly production.

Adam Badeau, who was lately connected with the American Legation in London, is now at Washington, engaged in finishing his autobiography of Gen. Grant. In days of yore Gen. Badeau was a graceful writer on operatic and social topics, for the New York papers, and a number of his essays were published in book form under the title of "The Vagabond."

Senora Oveido, of Cuba, formerly Miss Bartlett, of New York city, and the heroine of the once famous diamond wedding, has been lately making a "sensation" in Cuba, by forcibly refusing to obey Spanish officials to enter her room in their search for a Colonel Oveedo, who they suspected had lately returned from New York, on Insurrectionary thoughts intent.

Thomas Ewing, when taken ill in the Supreme Court last week, was arguing a case of twenty-five years standing, which is eminently suggestive of the law's delays.

Mrs. Stowe's ill-received article has produced, among its other innumerable effects, a poem called a defense of Byron, written ostensibly by the poet, and in his favorite *ottava rima*. Some of the stanzas are very clever. The following is one of them:

"I care not for myself my fame is far
Beyond the dull reviler's puny aim.
My sister fame before her as a star
Illumes, a mighty o'er the Christian's crescent rim.
She wished our reputation both to tar
With the same foul brush. I'm worthy whim
Of her who withersoever hosts of fetid niggers
Or heavy negresses, &c., bearg new, Sale permenter for want of nine.
JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.

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Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
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Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
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And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—AT the Livery and Sale Stables of R. H. PATTERSON & CO., seventh avenue, near Liberty street, on SATURDAY, 30th day of Oct ber, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., in addition to their regular sales, will be sold without reserve a fine ROAD MARE, warranted to trot her mile below 3 minutes; 7 years old, sound and perfect, together with light open Wagon, Harness, &c., nearly new. Sale peremptory for want of use.
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FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THAT fine substantial Brick House, with 8 Acres of Ground, more or less, in Borough of Sewickley, near Railroad Station owned by Rev. Robert Hopkins. The House is built in modern style, has 8 Rooms, and fronts toward the Railroad and river. Large Stable and other Outbuildings. An Orchard of thrifty bearing Fruit Trees, choice and well selected, and Small Fruits of various kinds. This property has never before been offered for sale and frequent overtures for its purchase have been rejected. No better property is in the market. Apply soon, on the premises, or by letter to ROBERT HOPKINS, Sewickleyville, Pa.

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Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 32 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, cast, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Auction, at the store Building, No. 168 WYLIE STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh,
The Stock of Goods, Merchandise, &c.,
Of FERDINAND SOUCY, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ladies' Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Gloves, Socks, and Notions of all kinds.
The sale will commence on TUESDAY, November 2d, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms of sale—Cash.
A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal and Provisional Assignee.
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FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,
In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio,
One hundred and forty five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Land and Coal Privileges, viz: 16 Boiling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 3 Scrap Furnaces, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Bar Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Furnaces; 1 Engine, 30 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; Engine, 14-inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, and 1 Engine, 6 horse power, sufficient size to drive a turning lathe; also, 1 Doctor Engine and 2 Balancing Boilers, of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery; 1 Train Mock Rolls, 1 Bar Train, 8 inch; guide Train, 1 9 inch Hoop Train, new; 1 sheet Mill 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 300 tons of iron per single turn, and about 50 turns on double turn, per day. The Mills is located on the bank of the river, affords ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.
For particulars address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEARS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. tf

STOCK SALES.

BOATMEN'S INSURANCE.—WILL BE added to former lists of Stocks to be sold THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
50 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ALLEGHENY AND M. AND M. NATIONALS.—Will be added to former list of Stocks and 10 years Lease of Building for sale, to be sold THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
12 shares Allegheny National Bank;
20 shares M. and M. National Bank.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, October 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
34 shares M. and M. National Bank;
20 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator;
40 shares Eureka Insurance Co.
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FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
OVEN D

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Report of the Finance Committee and City Controller—The New Market House—Report from the Committee on Encroachment and Encroachment—Interesting Discussion—An Ordinance for Changing the Time of Holding the City Election—The Water Works—Petitions, Remonstrances, etc., etc.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh held a regular monthly meeting on Monday afternoon, October 25th, 1869, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the Council to order at two o'clock, and the roll was called, but members appeared to be less than a quorum of the members present. At a quarter past two o'clock the roll was again called, but still no quorum could be had.

Several members stated that according to the rules the Council stood adjourned.

The rules were not observed, however, and on motion of Mr. MURDOCK the Council organized by calling the GROSS to the Senate.

The roll was then called over for the third time, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aiken, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Carroll, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hailman, Heckman, Jones, Kelsey, Kirk, Laufman, Little, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Morton, Murdock, McClelland, McEwen, Ogden, Rafferty, Reed, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Stowwright, Sutton, Wainwright, Watson, White, Wilson and Zern.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business from Common Council, laid over at a previous meeting, was taken up.

An ordinance opening Miltenberger alley, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

An ordinance granting Walters, Slocum & Co. the right to construct a hand railway across Second avenue from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to their works, passed in Common Council, was on motion of Mr. OGDEN, laid over.

An ordinance for opening Denny's alley, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

An ordinance for a sewer on Marion street, from St. Patrick's alley to Forbes street, passed in Common Council, was on motion of Mr. MORROW referred to the Street Committee.

A resolution relative to paving the Diamond Square with Nicolson pavement, from Common Council referred to Street Committee, was concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS, PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. HAILMAN presented a petition and ordinance for the opening of Edgerton avenue, from the Intersection of Fifth street to the city line, in accordance with a plan adopted by the City Engineer.

The petition was accepted, the rules suspended, and the ordinance read a third time and passed finally.

ROBERTS STREET.

Mr. JONES, a communication from the Church Warden and Trustees of St. Paul's Episcopal Congregation, Laceyville, Eleventh ward, remonstrating against the opening of Roberts street, and recommending the appointment of a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Councils, to examine into and assess the damages and benefits sustained by the church in the opening of said street, and the amount of the city to pay the same.

Mr. SHIPTON opposed the appointment of a committee, for the reason that viewers had been regularly appointed, and moved that the petition be entered upon the minutes.

YEAS AND NAYS.

Mr. BURGWIN called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahlborn, Craig, Gallaher, Kelsey, Morrow, McEwen, Ogden, Reed, Schmidt, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Watson, White, Zern—12.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hailman, Hartman, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Little, Lloyd, Marshall, Murdock, Murray, McClelland, Scully, Wainwright, W. H., Wilson—21.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution to appoint a committee.

Mr. BURGWIN offered an amendment requiring the committee to consult with the City Solicitor as to the liability of the city to pay damages.

The resolution as amended was adopted, and Messrs. Littell and Shipton appointed on behalf of Select Council.

HOMEWOOD AVENUE.

Mr. EDWARDS, remonstrance accompanied by a resolution instructing the City Commissioner of the Second District to notify all persons erecting fences, houses or buildings on Avenue, that they must not encroach on said avenue. Referred to the Road Committee.

OPENING OF AVENUE.

Mr. KEHEW, petition for vacating certain lots between Pesavant's alley and Overhill street, Eleventh ward, and asking to leave an twenty-feet wide from Pesavant's alley to Augusta Gaford's property, and a 20-foot alley from there to Overhill street.

Also, a petition to open said alley.

On motion, both papers were referred to the Committee on Streets.

CULVERT STREET.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for the opening of Neville street, Fourteenth ward. Referred to the Road Committee.

RELIEF ASKED FOR.

Mr. BROWN, petition from Frank Siebert, setting forth that by the recent change of the sewer on Fifth avenue a small sewer leading into complainant's cellar was obstructed and the water turned into his cellar, thereby damaging his property considerably. The petitioner asked the Councils to have the obstruction removed and grant him such relief as might be advisable.

Mr. BROWN moved it be referred to the Finance Committee, in connection with the City Solicitor, to report.

Mr. MORROW amended by referring to the Street Committee.

The amendment was lost.

The motion of Mr. BROWN was then adopted.

A WOODEN BUILDING.

Mr. KIRK, a communication from Mr. Jos. Spencer asking that Councils order a stay of proceedings for the removal of the iron-clad building on Forbes street, authorized at the last meeting, until such time as the matter could be investigated by Councils at large.

Mr. KIRK moved that a special committee of two from each branch of Councils and Councils be appointed to investigate the matter, and that proceedings for the removal of the building be stopped until a report is had from the Committee. The motion was adopted.

THE GREENSBURG PIKE.

Mr. SCHMIDT, offered a remonstrance against the widening of the Greensburg pike. Referred to the Street Committee.

GAS.

Mr. AHL, a petition for gas lamps on Nineteenth street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

COOPER STREET.

Mr. HARTMAN, a remonstrance against the partial grading of Cooper street.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND CITY CONTROLLER.

Mr. MURRAY presented the following report from the Finance Committee and City Controller:

The Finance Committee had before them the bill of E. C. Mathews for serving notices referred by Councils. The Committee return the same to Councils, that payment therefor be declined as the bill is not presented, according to the requirements of the law.

The Committee also had the matter of David Lindsay, claim for labor performed under J. Young, City Commissioner, 1868, referred by Councils, under consideration, and return the same with a negative recommendation, as the claimant has received all pay returnable on the pay roll.

We would recommend the following transferees to be authorized:

From No. 18, Plans, to No. 6, Water Works, $4,500.

From No. 16, City Property, to No. 7, Streets, $7,500.

From No. 2, Salaries, to No. 21, Fire Alarm Telegraph, $800.

From bills received the election expenses for an election held on the 12th of October, 1869, will amount to $355, which, if correct, will be chargeable to contingent Fund.

The report was accepted, and accompanying resolutions authorizing the payment of several bills, as follows: A. and J. Jeffrey, for building "license plates, $459; for paving Locust alley, $141.22; for paving Beech alley, $39.43; election expenses, $355, adopted.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GAS LIGHTING.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully recommend the addition of gas lamps at the following points, to wit:

One at the corner of Grant street and Strawberry alley; one at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street; one at the corner of Thirtieth street and Mulberry alley; four on Thirty-ninth street, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad; three on Forty-fifth street, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad; three on Forty-fifth street; one on the corner of Magee and Forty-fifth street; four on Roberts street, between Center avenue and Reed street.

The report was accepted and the lamps recommended ordered.

Mr. AHLBORN, a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to erect a gas lamp at the corner of Charlotte and Thirty-seventh street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

ORDINANCES.

Mr. RAFFERTY, an ordinance for opening of Fifth avenue from High street to Jamonville street.

The ordinance was read a third time and passed finally.

WARD LINES.

Mr. BROWN, an ordinance establishing a line between the Tenth and Twelfth wards, a mistake having been made in the ordinance when only came under his notice a week ago. The ordinance fixed the lines the same as they were before the code went into effect, and the same as those that formerly existed between the old Fifth and Ninth wards.

Mr. BURGWIN moved an amendment that the ordinance be referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. BROWN objected to referring it to the Ordinance Committee, as they could gain no additional information on the subject.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that he desired to know how the change was made in the code, and when the Council had fixed the lines the same as those between the old Fifth and Ninth wards. The City Solicitor would doubtless explain the matter, if it was referred to the committee.

The amendment was lost and Mr. BROWN'S motion adopted.

DUNCAN STREET.

Mr. KEHEW, an ordinance for a change of grade on Duncan street between Greene and Devillers street, which having passed to a second reading at a former meeting, was read three times and passed finally.

DENNY STREET.

Mr. WATSON, an ordinance for the opening of Denny street from Hazlett street to the Greensburg Pike. Read three times and passed finally.

PAVING THE GREENSBURG PIKE.

Mr. SCHMIDT introduced an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of the Greensburg pike, from the intersection of Butler street to St. Mary's Cemetery.

Mr. EDWARDS stated that part of the pike had not been opened yet.

Mr. SCHMIDT stated that the pike so far as mentioned was fifty feet wide, and from there eastward sixty feet.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Council had fixed the width of the pike at sixty feet, but the matter had not been definitely settled as yet.

With this understanding of the matter, the ordinance was referred to the Street Committee.

THE DECEASE OF DAVID HOLMES—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. KIRK here arose to a question of privilege, stating that he desired to mention the death of his colleague, Mr. David Holmes, which occurred one day last week. The gentleman was older at considerable length, paying a high tribute to the personal worth of the deceased, and stating that his virtues would live after him. In concluding his remarks he offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His inscrutable wisdom has removed from us David Holmes, one of our members of the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh, and we deem it proper to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, therefore,

Resolved, That our Council in the death of David Holmes has lost a valuable and efficient member, one whose knowledge of municipal business was comprehensive and thorough, and whose advice and opinions on the same were sound and correct, and one who, by his punctual attendance, faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties and the fine spirit he displayed, had won for himself the confidence and respect of every member of this body.

Resolved, That the community has, by this death, lost a worthy, honorable and reputable citizen, and his family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and also that they be entered upon the minutes of Council.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

MORE GAS.

Mr. MORROW offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Lights be authorized to have a gas lamp put up on the corner of Stevenson street and Beech alley; also one on the corner of Van Braam street and Beech alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

RE-PAVING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. MARSHALL, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to prepare a plan and specifications for re-paving Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The City Engineer stated that it was proposed to have the alley re-paved with stone.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the streets be paved with Belgian pavement, the assessments upon the property abutting thereon.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that the property holders expected to pay for the paving of the alley.

Mr. CRAIG moved an amendment that the paving be done, provided the city is put to no cost for the same.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

TO BE DRAPED IN MOURNING.

Mr. OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council Chamber be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days in respect to the memory of our deceased member, David Holmes, Esq. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE—THE LYON SITE CHOSEN.

Mr. CRAIG called up the report of the Market House Committee, read and laid over at a previous meeting.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

After the reading of the resolutions authorizing the purchase of three tiers of lots on Miltenberger street and Pennsylvania avenue, known as the Lyon property, Mr. CRAIG moved to take the resolutions up *seriatim*.

Mr. HARTMAN stated that the price asked for the property mentioned in the report was too high, and on that ground he would oppose the purchase.

Mr. EDWARDS asked where the money was to come from to pay for the property.

Mr. McEWEN stated that the resolution gave the committee power to secure such legislation as would enable the city to issue bonds for that purpose. In reference to the remark that the property was high, he only had to say that a lot of half the size, in close proximity to any of these lots, was valued at $20,000.

Mr. CRAIG stated that the lots were at the intersection of four wards—the Thirteenth, Twelfth, Fourth and Sixth. The property were no buildings on the property, and hence considerable money would be saved by having to demolish no buildings. As opposition to the property spoken of by the Committee, sufficient for market purposes, was not to be had for less than $50,000 more than the property offered. That additional money was therefore necessary, no one could doubt, and the Committee after having examined numerous sites, as instructed by the Councils, of a commodious character, were of opinion property, as being the most eligible and convenient, and so far as price is concerned, the cheapest. Each lot has a front of 25 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, running back 121 feet on Miltenberger street to St. Patrick's alley. The depth of the lots on Miltenberger street, and are of the same dimensions. The two others form a square over 27 feet in size.

Mr. GALLAHER stated that he was asked for each of the lots was at least $1,000 more than they were worth, and hence he could not vote for the purchase of the property.

Mr. HARTMAN stated that the property away beyond these lots, of the same dimensions, had sold at $2,500 per lot.

Mr. CRAIG remarked that a lot 20x80, about two squares from this lot, had recently been sold for $1,000 cash.

Mr. MURDOCH desired that the gentlemen speaking against the property be requested to take the property themselves for consideration. He was of opinion that the price asked was moderate and the site an excellent one, and better had been before the Committee.

Mr. HAILMAN stated that he was in favor of every public improvement, providing such improvements were judiciously made. He believed a market house necessary, but thought it ought to be placed on the hill, where it would be of convenience to the citizens at large. A remonstrance had been presented against the property, and the Committee should have harmonized the views of those signing the remonstrance, then he would favor the purchase of the property. The Committee did not know something about the remonstrance.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that the Committee, after careful examination reported in favor of the Lyon property as the cheapest and most available. Various sums were named by Council offered a better and cheaper site he would, and he thought the people would, condemn the action of the Committee.

Mr. REED stated that the petition or remonstrance referred to by Mr. HARTMAN was offered a site, smaller than the one mentioned in the report of the Committee, for which nearly double the amount of money asked for what the Lyon property was sold over a year ago, besides there were buildings on it and it would require expensive improvements to remove the buildings and prepare the ground for the new building. He was of opinion that the site recommended was a good one.

Mr. KIRK said he would oppose the resolution for the reason that the property was the resort of houses public nuisances, where "shickstars" and lewd fellows congregated, and cheapness in value of produce and vegetables. It might as well be rented to dry goods dealers and other storekeepers.

Mr. JONES said it was pretty generally conceded that such a market was necessary, and the only difficulty he saw in the way was the price asked for the land. The sum asked for each lot, to lay 121 feet—was $1,500. If that holding there was that amount of money in them, and he thought that was high. In reference to the difference of even a few pounds upon each piece of pipe for sewerage, he thought the heavy contract with Mr. Smith which had already extended for a period of two years, would amount to an expenditure of $100,000 annually. That for a single month alone amounting to over $8,000.

In this connection the removal by Mr. Smith of a large quantity of pipe already delivered by him on the city ground, the Diamond alley and other thoroughfares after your Committee had entered upon the investigation, which showed they had an opportunity of ascertaining the correctness of Engineer Bailey's report in all the twenty-inch pipe that had been laying upon Butler street for one year, is a fact of peculiar significance. He would state, however, his own testimony herewith furnished, as well as that of other gentlemen who were called in such a nature as to call for the most searching scrutiny by Councils. And he therefore urged that suitable action to that end may be taken by your honorable body, as he thought the public interest was necessary; that the one we now have is made a den of hucksters, and that it has fallen entirely into the use of such persons.

Mr. McEWEN stated that there was now a sub-committee appointed for a site for another market house in Lawrenceville, and this action was changed and modified by the committee.

Mr. JONES said that property could be purchased suitable for a market site, not a quarter of a mile distant from the Lyon property, at half the sum asked for it.

YEAS AND NAYS.

The question was called on the first resolution, and there being a call for the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahlborn; Armstrong, Brown, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, McClelland, Ogden, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright S. J., White, Zern—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Boffin, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Jones, Kirk, McClelland, Reed, Schmidt, Wainwright, Z., Watson, Wilson—13.

So the first resolution was adopted, the Lyon property being selected.

The second resolution was adopted without debate.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Mr. KIRK presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation for a special election for Councilmen in the Eighteenth ward on Tuesday, November 16th, 1869, to fill the unexpired term of David Holmes, deceased.

The resolution was adopted.

Select Council then took up the business from Common Council, concurring in all but the following:

An ordinance for the extension of a public sewer on Diamond street, which was laid over.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE MARKETS.

Mr. McEWEN offered an ordinance abolishing the office of Clerk of the Markets after January 1st, 1870, and requiring the Superintendent to perform the functions of that office. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM REPORT.

Mr. GALLAHER called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented in Common Council.

While it was being read Mr. SCULLY moved that the report be referred to the other committee—the Smith Committee.

Several members objected, and Mr. GALLAHER particularly, stated that as the gentleman's character had been assailed, he thought he should be heard in anything he had to offer.

A PERSONALITY RESENTED.

The President then proceeded with the reading of the report, at the conclusion of which Mr. A. M. BRUSH arose and stated that portion of the report which referred to him was an absolute falsehood. It was a lie and a slander, and he brought it back to the throat that gave it utterance. He did not care what the Council had done, but he pronounced the statement that he was hireling who wrote the report, as liars and slanderers.

Mr. GALLAHER stated that he knew nothing of the report until it was ready to be presented to Councils. He was a member of the Retrenchment Committee, but had never received any notice of the matter.

Mr. WATSON moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved an amendment that the report be expunged and filed, while the matter is being investigated.

Mr. LITTELL suggested that the report be referred to the Smith Committee, and the personalities indulged in against the member of Select Council.

Mr. HARTMAN moved to expunge that part of the report referring to the member of Select Council.

Mr. AHLBORN thought the report ought to be referred back to the committee, with the request that they expunge the personalities.

Mr. KIRK offered the following as a substitute for the motion of Mr. HARTMAN:

Resolved, That we non-concur in the action of Common Council, and order the recalling and the filing of the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and that it be returned to the Common Council, as it contains a slander on the members of Select Council, and that we respectfully ask Common Council to order it back to the committee from whom it originated, and that order explained.

The substitute was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON, ... President.
H. McMASTERS, ... Clerk.

Council met at half-past two o'clock, when the CLERK called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Albeitz, Anderson, Barr, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Bulger, Carroll, Case, Cackey, Chislett, Dain, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jahn, Jones, McCarthy, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Pearson, Penny, Rehman, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Seiferth, Sims, Schott, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Wick, Wilson, Weissenberger, Weldon, Welsh, and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

The following petitions, remonstrances, etc., were presented:

Mr. SIMMS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to report to Councils at their next meeting the amount paid the Controller's office during the month ending September 30th, also the amount paid by him into the treasury during that time. Read three times and passed.

Mr. HARE, a resolution for gas lamps in Scott alley. Referred.

Mr. HILDRUP, a resolution in regard to the adjustment of the claims of the heirs of Joseph O'Neill for grading Sycamore avenue. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. MEYER, petition for gas lamp on St. Patrick alley. Referred.

Mr. BEHMAN presented a petition for gas lamps on Crawford street. Referred.

Mr. MOORHEAD, a petition for filling up and grading, paving, etc., Erin street. The petition represented that the street was in an impassible condition.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to refer to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. PENNY moved to strike out "with power to act."

Mr. HARE said that he thought the petition was a sweeping one.

Mr. REED thought the Street Committee could properly take charge of the matter, and, if necessary, discharge of his duties and the fine and decided stand that he took in behalf of every property holder in the Seventh ward, merited the confidence and respect of every member of this body.

Resolved, That the community has, by this death, lost a worthy, honorable and reputable citizen, and his family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and also that they be entered upon the minutes of Council.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

MORE GAS.

Mr. MORROW offered the following resolution:

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The City Engineer stated that it was proposed to have the alley re-paved with stone.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the streets be paved with Belgian pavement, the assessments upon the property abutting thereon.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that the property holders expected to pay for the paving of the alley.

Mr. CRAIG moved an amendment that the paving be done, provided the city is put to no cost for the same.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

TO BE DRAPED IN MOURNING.

Mr. OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council Chamber be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days in respect to the memory of our deceased member, David Holmes, Esq. The resolution was adopted.

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DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

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Mr. HARTMAN stated that the price asked for the property mentioned in the report was too high, and on that ground he would oppose the purchase.

Mr. EDWARDS asked where the money was to come from to pay for the property.

Mr. McEWEN stated that the resolution gave the committee power to secure such legislation as would enable the city to issue bonds for that purpose. In reference to the remark that the property was high, he only had to say that a lot of half the size, in close proximity to any of these lots, was valued at $20,000.

Mr. CRAIG stated that the lots were at the intersection of four wards—the Thirteenth, Twelfth, Fourth and Sixth. The property were no buildings on the property, and hence considerable money would be saved by having to demolish no buildings. As opposition to the property spoken of by the Committee, sufficient for market purposes, was not to be had for less than $50,000 more than the property offered. That additional money was therefore necessary, no one could doubt, and the Committee after having examined numerous sites, as instructed by the Councils, of a commodious character, were of opinion property, as being the most eligible and convenient, and so far as price is concerned, the cheapest. Each lot has a front of 25 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, running back 121 feet on Miltenberger street to St. Patrick's alley. The depth of the lots on Miltenberger street, and are of the same dimensions. The two others form a square over 27 feet in size.

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Mr. MURDOCH desired that the gentlemen speaking against the property be requested to take the property themselves for consideration. He was of opinion that the price asked was moderate and the site an excellent one, and better had been before the Committee.

Mr. HAILMAN stated that he was in favor of every public improvement, providing such improvements were judiciously made. He believed a market house necessary, but thought it ought to be placed on the hill, where it would be of convenience to the citizens at large. A remonstrance had been presented against the property, and the Committee should have harmonized the views of those signing the remonstrance, then he would favor the purchase of the property. The Committee did not know something about the remonstrance.

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Mr. McEWEN stated that there was now a sub-committee appointed for a site for another market house in Lawrenceville, and this action was changed and modified by the committee.

Mr. JONES said that property could be purchased suitable for a market site, not a quarter of a mile distant from the Lyon property, at half the sum asked for it.

YEAS AND NAYS.

The question was called on the first resolution, and there being a call for the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahlborn; Armstrong, Brown, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, McClelland, Ogden, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright S. J., White, Zern—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Boffin, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Jones, Kirk, McClelland, Reed, Schmidt, Wainwright, Z., Watson, Wilson—13.

So the first resolution was adopted, the Lyon property being selected.

The second resolution was adopted without debate.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Mr. KIRK presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation for a special election for Councilmen in the Eighteenth ward on Tuesday, November 16th, 1869, to fill the unexpired term of David Holmes, deceased.

The resolution was adopted.

Select Council then took up the business from Common Council, concurring in all but the following:

An ordinance for the extension of a public sewer on Diamond street, which was laid over.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE MARKETS.

Mr. McEWEN offered an ordinance abolishing the office of Clerk of the Markets after January 1st, 1870, and requiring the Superintendent to perform the functions of that office. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM REPORT.

Mr. GALLAHER called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented in Common Council.

While it was being read Mr. SCULLY moved that the report be referred to the other committee—the Smith Committee.

Several members objected, and Mr. GALLAHER particularly, stated that as the gentleman's character had been assailed, he thought he should be heard in anything he had to offer.

A PERSONALITY RESENTED.

The President then proceeded with the reading of the report, at the conclusion of which A. M. BRUSH arose and stated that portion of the report which referred to him was an absolute falsehood. It was a lie and a slander, and he brought it back to the throat that gave it utterance. He did not care what the Council had done, but he pronounced the statement that he was hireling who wrote the report, as liars and slanderers.

Mr. GALLAHER stated that he knew nothing of the report until it was ready to be presented to Councils. He was a member of the Retrenchment Committee, but had never received any notice of the matter.

Mr. WATSON moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved an amendment that the report be expunged and filed, while the matter is being investigated.

Mr. LITTELL suggested that the report be referred to the other committee, but the personalities indulged in against the member of Select Council.

Mr. HARTMAN moved to expunge that part of the report referring to the member of Select Council.

Mr. AHLBORN thought the report ought to be referred back to the committee, with the request that they expunge the personalities.

Mr. KIRK offered the following as a substitute for the motion of Mr. HARTMAN:

Resolved, That we non-concur in the action of Common Council, and order the recalling and the filing of the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and that it be returned to the Common Council, as it contains a slander on the members of Select Council, and that we respectfully ask Common Council to order it back to the committee from whom it originated, and that order explained.

The substitute was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON, ... President.
H. McMASTERS, ... Clerk.

Council met at half-past two o'clock, when the CLERK called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Albeitz, Anderson, Barr, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Bulger, Carroll, Case, Cackey, Chislett, Dain, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jahn, Jones, McCarthy, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Pearson, Penny, Rehman, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Seiferth, Sims, Schott, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Wick, Wilson, Weissenberger, Weldon, Welsh, and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

The following petitions, remonstrances, etc., were presented:

Mr. SIMMS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to report to Councils at their next meeting the amount paid the Controller's office during the month ending September 30th, also the amount paid by him into the treasury during that time. Read three times and passed.

Mr. HARE, a resolution for gas lamps in Scott alley. Referred.

Mr. HILDRUP, a resolution in regard to the adjustment of the claims of the heirs of Joseph O'Neill for grading Sycamore avenue. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. MEYER, petition for gas lamp on St. Patrick alley. Referred.

Mr. BEHMAN presented a petition for gas lamps on Crawford street. Referred.

Mr. MOORHEAD, a petition for filling up and grading, paving, etc., Erin street. The petition represented that the street was in an impassible condition.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to refer to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. PENNY moved to strike out "with power to act."

Mr. HARE said that he thought the petition was a sweeping one.

Mr. REED thought the Street Committee could properly take charge of the matter, and, if necessary, discharge of his duties and the fine and decided stand that he took in behalf of every property holder in the Seventh ward, merited the confidence and respect of every member of this body.

Resolved, That the community has, by this death, lost a worthy, honorable and reputable citizen, and his family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and also that they be entered upon the minutes of Council.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

MORE GAS.

Mr. MORROW offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Lights be authorized to have a gas lamp put up on the corner of Stevenson street and Beech alley; also one on the corner of Van Braam street and Beech alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

RE-PAVING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. MARSHALL, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to prepare a plan and specifications for re-paving Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The City Engineer stated that it was proposed to have the alley re-paved with stone.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the streets be paved with Belgian pavement, the assessments upon the property abutting thereon.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that the property holders expected to pay for the paving of the alley.

Mr. CRAIG moved an amendment that the paving be done, provided the city is put to no cost for the same.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

TO BE DRAPED IN MOURNING.

Mr. OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council Chamber be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days in respect to the memory of our deceased member, David Holmes, Esq. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE—THE LYON SITE CHOSEN.

Mr. CRAIG called up the report of the Market House Committee, read and laid over at a previous meeting.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

After the reading of the resolutions authorizing the purchase of three tiers of lots on Miltenberger street and Pennsylvania avenue, known as the Lyon property, Mr. CRAIG moved to take the resolutions up *seriatim*.

Mr. HARTMAN stated that the price asked for the property mentioned in the report was too high, and on that ground he would oppose the purchase.

Mr. EDWARDS asked where the money was to come from to pay for the property.

Mr. McEWEN stated that the resolution gave the committee power to secure such legislation as would enable the city to issue bonds for that purpose. In reference to the remark that the property was high, he only had to say that a lot of half the size, in close proximity to any of these lots, was valued at $20,000.

Mr. CRAIG stated that the lots were at the intersection of four wards—the Thirteenth, Twelfth, Fourth and Sixth. The property were no buildings on the property, and hence considerable money would be saved by having to demolish no buildings. As opposition to the property spoken of by the Committee, sufficient for market purposes, was not to be had for less than $50,000 more than the property offered. That additional money was therefore necessary, no one could doubt, and the Committee after having examined numerous sites, as instructed by the Councils, of a commodious character, were of opinion property, as being the most eligible and convenient, and so far as price is concerned, the cheapest. Each lot has a front of 25 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, running back 121 feet on Miltenberger street to St. Patrick's alley. The depth of the lots on Miltenberger street, and are of the same dimensions. The two others form a square over 27 feet in size.

Mr. GALLAHER stated that he was asked for each of the lots was at least $1,000 more than they were worth, and hence he could not vote for the purchase of the property.

Mr. HARTMAN stated that the property away beyond these lots, of the same dimensions, had sold at $2,500 per lot.

Mr. CRAIG remarked that a lot 20x80, about two squares from this lot, had recently been sold for the same sum—$1,000 cash.

Mr. MURDOCH desired that the gentlemen speaking against the property be requested to take the property themselves for consideration. He was of opinion that the price asked was moderate and the site an excellent one, and better had been before the Committee.

Mr. HAILMAN stated that he was in favor of every public improvement, providing such improvements were judiciously made. He believed a market house necessary, but thought it ought to be placed on the hill, where it would be of convenience to the citizens at large. A remonstrance had been presented against the property, and the Committee should have harmonized the views of those signing the remonstrance, then he would favor the purchase of the property. The Committee did not know something about the remonstrance.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that the Committee, after careful examination reported in favor of the Lyon property as the cheapest and most available. Various sums were named by Council offered a better and cheaper site he would, and he thought the people would, condemn the action of the Committee.

Mr. REED stated that the petition or remonstrance referred to by Mr. HARTMAN offered a site, smaller than the one mentioned in the report of the Committee, for which nearly double the amount of money asked for what the Lyon property was sold over a year ago, besides there were buildings on it and it would require expensive improvements to remove the buildings and prepare the ground for the new building. He was of opinion that the site recommended was a good one.

Mr. KIRK said he would oppose the resolution for the reason that the property was the resort of houses public nuisances, where "shickstars" and lewd fellows congregated, and cheapness in value of produce and vegetables. It might as well be rented to dry goods dealers and other storekeepers.

Mr. JONES said it was pretty generally conceded that such a market was necessary, and the only difficulty he saw in the way was the price asked for the land. The sum asked for each lot, to lay 121 feet—was $1,500. If that holding there was that amount of money in them, and he thought that was high. In reference to the difference of even a few poun